"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,855. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIG DISCOVERIES MADE FOR NATION

Dr. W. F. Rittman Finds Way to Treble Independent Refiners' Gasoline Production.

BOON FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Gets from Petroleum Toluol and Benzol, Now Coal-Tar Products —German Monopoly Doomed.

PROTECTS OUR EXPLOSIVES

No Longer Dependent Upon Foreign Sources for Basic Necessities in Powder Manufacture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Announcement was made today by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that the Bureau of Mines had made two chemical discoveries of epoch-making importance. The one, it is announced, will greatly increase the production of gasoline; the other will make the United States absolutely independent of the rest of the world in the production of materials necessary for the dye industry and the manufacture of high explosives. In this time of war, when the available supply of material for the making of high explosives has been diminished to a degree alarming to military men, one of the processes is considered to be a tremendous boon to this Government, and the discovery has caused elation among ordnance experts.

In behalf of the Interior Department it was asserted tonight that the first of these processes promises to enable the independent refiners in this country to increase their output of gasoline from petroleum 200 per cent. or more. With an estimated production on the part of the independent refiners of 12,000,000 barrels of gasoline in a year, this would mean an output from the independents alone of 36,000,000 barrels, an output greater than the total production today from all sources.

The second process includes the manufacture from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, both of which heretofore have been obtained from coal tar. As Germany has specialized far beyond other countries in bi-products from coal, the United States and the rest of the world have been dominated by that country as regards toluol and benzol, which are the important bases for the production of dye stuffs, as well as high explosives, especially smokeless powder.

The discoverer of these two valuable processes is Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines. His work, the result of years of research, was done at Columbia University in New York, the facilities of the laboratory there having been turned over to the Federal Government by President Nicholas Murray Butler. Application for a patent has been made by Dr. Rittman, on behalf of the Government, to patent these processes in order to prevent any monopoly of their use, the patents to be dedicated to the whole American people.

Boon to Independent Refiners.

"These processes," said Secretary Lane, in announcing the discoveries, "are fraught with the utmost importance to the people of this country. For some time the Standard Oil Company, through the great amount of money at its command, through its employment of expert chemists and through its extensive organization, has had a big advantage over the independents in the production of gasoline, this company having a patented process that obtains for it is much as three times the amount of gasoline from a given quantity of petroleum as the independents now obtain. There are two or three other large corporations that have an efficient process for the manufacture of gasoline, but the independents as a whole have never been able even to approach the results obtained by the Standard Oil Company.

"The Federal Government, through the efforts of Dr. Rittman, now proposes to make free for the use of all of the people of this country, who wish it, a process that is confidently expected to increase the yields of gasoline from crude petroleum fully 200 per cent. and perhaps more, such results having repeatedly been obtained in the laboratory. It is claimed by Dr. Rittman that his process is simpler, simpler, and more economical than processes now in use, and these are economical factors of great importance.

"With a steadily increasing demand for gasoline for automobiles, motor boats, and engines this fortunate discovery comes at the proper time. It is but two years ago that the automobile industry, fearful that the supply of gasoline might not be adequate for its rapidly expanding business, offered through the International Association of Automobile Clubs, a prize of $100,000 for a substitute for gasoline that would cost less than gasoline.

Will Double Present Production.

"Happily the urgency of this situation has passed and at the present time there is a splendid supply of motor fuel to meet immediate demand. This new process adds to the hope that, in spite of the wonderful growth in the use of gasoline, there may not be any shortage in the future. It indicates an increased production of gasoline from the present production of petroleum—an output of 50,000,000 barrels instead of 25,000,000, as under the present methods. It will render free for use to all the results of that efficient and intelligent research, which has heretofore been only at the command of the wealthy.

"I am led to believe that it will not only be of inestimable value to the refiners commanding but limited capital, as well as those of wealth, but also to the hundreds of thousands of users of gasoline. When it is realized that the gasoline industry each year in this country yields products amounting in value to between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000, the importance of this discovery is seen.

"The second process discovered by Dr. Rittman may prove of much more value to the country than the first in that it suggests the establishment of an industry in which Germany heretofore has been pre-eminent—the dye industry—and also promises indirectly a measure of national safety of incalculable import. Among necessary ingredients of high explosives used in modern warfare toluol and benzol are in the first rank. Heretofore these products have been obtained mainly in Germany and England from coal tar, and the explosive manufacturers have had to depend largely on the supply from these sources in the making of explosives. I understand that some toluol and benzol have been obtained from American coal and water gas tars, but this supply does not begin to satisfy the present demands.

"The Federal Government now pro-

Continued on Page 4.

$7,500,000 FROM KRUPPS.

Firm and Family Subscribe to the New German War Loan.

ESSEN, Feb. 28, (via London, March 1.)—The Krupp firm and family have subscribed 30,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) to the new war loan.

CARUSO UNDER GERMAN BAN

Berlin Papers Assail Him for Agreeing to Sing for French Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The German newspapers have now declared war on Caruso because the famous tenor accepted an invitation to sing at Monte Carlo for the benefit of the French Red Cross at the request of the Prince of Monaco. The Prince has openly sided with France since the beginning of hostilities, despite the friendship of the Kaiser for many years.

The Berlin newspapers now say:

"We have no more use for Caruso than for Prince Albert."

AUTO KILLS GIFTED GIRL.

Little Miss Almquist Was Returning Home, Happy, from Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Frieda Almquist, 13 years old, daughter of Leopold Almquist, a New York draughtsman, living in Ridgewood, died in the Ridgewood Hospital early this morning. She was run over last evening by an automobile owned and driven by J. Theodore De Mund, a meat dealer.

Little Miss Almquist was one of Ridgewood's brightest girls and gifted musically. Because of her talent she was the guest yesterday of Mrs. Jacob Van Wagoner, whose husband conducts a music school in Ridgewood, and was taken to a musicale in New York. She was returning home when the accident happened, and had parted in a happy mood from Mrs. Van Wagoner at the station.

Mr. De Mund said his automobile was not traveling more than eight miles an hour, for he slowed down to allow James Pearsall to step off the car at the crossing just beyond where the girl was.

At the autopsy this afternoon, conducted by County Physician Ogden, it was found that the child had suffered four fractured ribs, one of which had punctured her lung.

TROOPERS KILL MOB LEADER

He Mortally Wounds One of Them in Pennsylvania Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—A man supposed to be Charles Smith, 33 years old, is dead; State Trooper Charles Nicholson is dying in a Pittsburgh hospital, and several citizens are suffering from minor wounds as a result of a pitched battle early this morning following a riot on the outskirts of the new manufacturing town of Langeloth, near here. This is the model town to which Jacob Langeloth of New York left $100,000.

The trouble which resulted in the battle had its beginning in the beating of a woman by a drunken foreigner.

Smith, the man killed, was not concerned in the initial trouble, but later became the leader of a mob which battled with the State police, who were called by the report of a riot. He shot Nicholson and then was shot down by the troopers.

MILITIA IN ARMY SCHOOL.

Three New York Officers to Take Course in Artillery.

Secretary of War Garrison has approved a plan permitting three officers of the coast artillery arm of the National Guard of New York to take the course at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. None of the officers must be above the rank of Captain. They will receive the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the army, and all traveling expenses will be borne by the Government. It is stipulated, however, that each must have qualified in the various War Department examinations required of coast artillery officers.

The officers, all of whom are from New York City, who have been named to go to Fort Monroe are Capt. Alexander M. Bremer of the Twenty-fifth Company, Eighth Coast Defense Command; Capt. John E. Matthews of the Fifteenth Company, Ninth Defense Command, and Capt. J. C. A. Clifton of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command. The first two commands are in Manhattan and the last in Brooklyn.

CHILD ACTRESS TRIES TO DIE

Edna Walther, Noted On the Stage, Drinks Iodine.

Edna Walther, the 16-year-old singer and actress, who has appeared on Broadway in several parts, including performances at the Metropolitan Opera House when she was 12 years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drinking two ounces of iodine in a bathroom of the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, where she lived with her aunt and music teacher, Mrs. Laura Walther. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night that she would recover. Besides making some vague mention of a quarrel, she would not tell any one why she had wanted to kill herself. Mrs. Walther said that she knew of no reason for the attempted suicide.

The girl first attracted wide attention when she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House four years ago as one of the children of the Broommaker in the opera "Koenigskinder." Her singing and acting were remarked upon at the time, especially as she was the youngest child who had ever been on the Metropolitan stage, but the Children's Society interfered because she was not 16 years old, and she was taken out of the part. Previous to her appearance in the opera Miss Walther was the Firefly in "The Blue Bird," and subsequently, in 1913, she appeared in "Little Women." Last season she was with Sothern and Marlowe. This season she had not appeared on the stage.

SENATORS IN SUFFRAGE WAR

Five Pledged to Speak in a New Campaign—Representatives, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Congressional Union of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is planning to wage war for the cause in many States after March 4, with the aid of Senators and Representatives who favor giving the vote to women. Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, Republican, has promised to speak wherever he may be needed, and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, Democrat, with Mrs. Shafroth, has several engagements in New Jersey and will probably speak later in New Hampshire.

Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, who has been mentioned repeatedly as a possible Presidential candidate, will address a mass meeting in Boston and will also visit New Jersey. Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Shepard, of Texas—both Democrats— will also make speeches for woman suffrage.

Among the Representatives who are expected to carry on the campaign in various States are Messrs, Stevens, of New Mexico; Bryan, of Washington; Mondell, of Wyoming; Abercrombie, of Alabama; Manahan, of Minnesota, and Hobson, of Alabama. The two last named will retire to private life on March 4.

AUGUSTA—ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
9:15 A. M. Daily. Drawing Room-State Room Cars Tues., Thurs., Sat. Office 1215 B'way.—Advt

250,000 TO UNITE IN ARMY LEAGUE

Maj. Gen. Wood, Col. Roosevelt, and Other Noted Men Support Call for a "Legion."

LITTLE ROOM FOR HYPHENS

Former Soldiers and Sailors and ex-Guardsmen Among Skilled Members Wanted.

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Roster Will Show Addresses and Especial Qualifications—Dues to be 25 Cents a Year.

The formation of "the American Legion," an organization of first reserves for national defense, was announced last night by Dr. J. E. Hausmann of New York, an ex-army officer, and Capt. Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., aid on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in a formal statement made in behalf of a group of army and navy men who are unofficially co-operating with prominent civilians.

Dr. Hausmann and Capt. Johnston emphasized two principles behind the movement. They wanted to make clear, first, that it is not an attempt at militarism, and, second, that while all who are loyal and patriotic are wanted to join, there will be small place in its ranks for hyphenated Americans.

The project contemplates the establishment of a first reserve of between 250,000 and 300,000 men who will include many formerly in the army, the navy, or the militia, and who will be ready for instant response to any call in an emergency. Offices have been opened in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, and articles of incorporation will be filed at Albany within a few days.

"The integrity and value of the American Legion is guaranteed by the character of the prominent men who will stand sponsor to it," says the statement. "It has already received the unofficial indorsement of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the strong approval of former President Roosevelt and of numerous other men of national prominence, and while the personnel of its Executive Committee and board of honorary advisers has not yet been finally decided upon, it can be stated in advance that it will include several former Secretaries of the army and navy, former United States Senators, college Presidents, former Governors, leading newspapermen, magazine editors, &c."

Roosevelt Indorses It.

Col. Roosevelt's letter to the organizers follows:

Sagamore Hall, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

To The American Legion:

I am in the most cordial sympathy with your purpose, and I believe that the method you are adopting, that of raising what you style "The American Legion," is an excellent way of realizing this purpose. I and my four sons will gladly become members. I very earnestly hope and pray that there will be no war; but the surest way to avert war is to be prepared for it, and the only way to avert disaster and disgrace in war is by preparation, both military and naval, in advance. In the event of war I should ask permission of Congress to raise a division of cavalry, that is, nine regiments such as the regiment I commanded in Cuba, and unquestionably the ranks of these regiments would largely be filled from the men of the Legion, and would in their entirety be filled by men such as those in the Legion, for in the event of war there will be no time to train the men first called upon in such duties as shooting, riding and taking care of themselves in the open.

To Unify Defense Factors.

We should as a nation have begun to prepare ourselves the minute that this war broke out seven months ago. It is absolutely impossible to be sure, when there is such a tremendous war, that we shall not be drawn into it against our will. The people of this country are only beginning to realize the extent of our military and naval unpreparedness. Your proposal will help to accomplish one of the important things needed for defense, the formation of a first reserve, which is now entirely lacking in this country. Even the most extreme advocate of peace at any price can hardly raise an objection, since the Legion will only unify, classify and co-ordinate defensive factors already in existence. You must, of course, work in connection with the best men in the regular army, and I am pleased to learn that your scheme is heartily backed by our leading regular officers.

I shall be glad, in response to the invitation from your Executive Committee, to serve as Chairman of the Board of Honorary Advisers. The indispensable thing to do in every free people is, in the present day is, with efficiency, to prepare against war by making itself able to defend its rights. It is idle for us to trust to arbitration and neutrality treaties unbacked by force. It is idle to trust to the tepid good will of other nations. It is idle to trust to alliances. Let us act justly toward others, and let us also be prepared, with stout heart and strong hand, to defend our rights against injustice from others.

I earnestly hope that all good American citizens will through you put at the disposal of the country the qualifications and the training, such as each possesses, that will render him valuable to our country in war time. In the event of war we shall at once need thousands of chauffeurs, thousands of men able to organize a railway corps, hundreds of aviators, thousands of engineers, and many scores of thousands of men able to march, to shoot, to dig trenches, to take care of themselves when they live in the open, and, above all, able to show that at need they have the fighting edge. Those men should register themselves so that their services may be immediatly available if, which may Heaven forfend, war should break out.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Pledge for Members.

Each member of the American Legion will be required to sign the following pledge:

MY DUTY.

1. To serve my country and to serve her as she says, not as I say.
2. To wear and honor the red, white, and blue badge of the American Legion.
3. To report any permanent address by postcard or letter, unasked, to the Secretary, the American Legion, Governors Island, New York, on the first day of every January, April, July, and October.
4. To report to him any change of my permanent address between these dates.
5. When I acquire new training or experience such as is listed by the legion, to send notice of it at once to the Secretary.
6. To send in my annual dues of 25 cents, unsolicited, on the first day of each year.

Membership is limited to citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 55 years who do not at the time of their application belong to the army, the navy, or the militia. Enlistment in the army, the navy, or the militia su-

Continued on Page 4.

America and the New World State
By NORMAN ANGELL.

The second article by this famous publicist will arouse world-wide discussion.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

HOLD 'MRS. STEGLER' FOR HOTEL ASSAULT

Police Act at 3 A. M. on Complaint of a Reporter on a German Newspaper.

SAY PRISONER IS SPY'S WIFE

Not Much Information Available to Elucidate Police Case Linked with Boy-Ed Charges.

A young woman, who said she was Mrs. Annette Stegler of 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, and was described by the police as the wife of Richard P. Stegler, the German reservist who is now a prisoner in the Tombs, charged with fraudulently obtaining a passport, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station just before 3 o'clock this morning on a charge of felonious assault.

The alleged Mrs. Stegler was arrested by Detective Burgess on the complaint of a man who described himself as Arthur Mateekat of 1,086 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn. Mateekat asserted that the woman attacked him with a seltzer water bottle in the Hotel Grenoble, at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; that she threw the bottle at him, and then beat him with a walking cane.

The police say Mateekat is a reporter on a German newspaper.

The complainant against last night's prisoner would not talk about himself, nor could details be obtained of the circumstances surrounding the alleged assault.

The woman herself said she was 22 years old, and gave her address as 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, saying that she lived there with her husband. It was only yesterday that news was published of the appeal of Mrs. Stegler to President Wilson in her husband's behalf. In her appeal she said that her husband had been led into the passport scandal by Capt. Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché here, and should be set free.

RIDICULED BY VON BERNSTORFF

Stegler's Story, "False, Fantastic, Pathological," Ambassador Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The German Embassy today issued the following statement as coming from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, with respect to the Stegler case:

The main facts of the Stegler affair as far as the Naval Attaché is concerned have been communicated by me to the State Department.

I must refrain from dealing in any detail with all the false statements and fantastic allegations of Stegler and his wife, which are multiplying from day to day and are of a pathological character.

There may be other motives in question, but in any case the whole matter looks very much like an attempt of blackmail which failed.

It is up to the Judges and the public opinion to form their own judgment of the reliability of Stegler.

At the German Embassy it was stated that Count von Bernstorff was at the Ritz-Carlton in New York and that the above statement was sent by him from New York to the Embassy.

Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers, the German poet, who on Saturday said Stegler had asked for his aid in procuring a fraudulent passport, added yesterday:

"Stegler impressed me as just a common blackmailer, and that was why I lost no time in communicating with Capt. Boy-Ed and telling him to be on his guard. Capt. Boy-Ed, however, did not need any warning from me, as he was fully aware of the unworthiness of the man."

An effort will be made today to furnish $15,000 bail for Stegler. The full text of his confession may be made public today. Inquiries made at the German Club, 112 Central Park South, for Capt. Boy-Ed elicited the information he was not in.

WON'T PROPAGANDIZE HERE.

British Government Disavows Cecil Chesterton—Dissuaded Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Regarding Cecil Chesterton, now lecturing here, who is a brother of Gilbert K. Chesterton, the well-known writer, the British Embassy issued the following tonight:

Mr. Chesterton who, as is announced in the press, is to attend a meeting in New York, has no connection whatever with the British Government, who would in no circumstances approve of any action taken by him her and who have no knowledge of his lecturing in the United States.

The Embassy's announcement is not intended as any reflection upon Mr. Chesterton, but simply as an announcement that the British Government is opposed to any agitation by any Englishman in behalf of England in the United States.

The position of the British Government is that lectures and discussions by Englishmen in this country are apt to cause controversies, and while Englishmen as individuals may do all the talking they wish here, it must be understood that their actions are neither authorized nor sanctioned by that Government.

It was in accordance with this policy that Sir James M. Barrie gave up his contemplated tour of the United States. The Government itself asked him not to deliver his proposed lectures here and he acquiesced.

President Wilson at the beginning of the war appealed to all Americans to be neutral and not to discuss the war publicly. It is stated that the action of the British Government in setting its face against the discussion of the war in this country by Englishmen is intended, among other things, as an observance by the British Government of President Wilson's proclamation.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. Equal to the finest Havana cigar.—Advt.

BERNSTORFF TO BE CALLED TO BERLIN

Report That German Ambassador's Successor Will Be Baron Treutler, Kaiser's Intimate.

DR. DERNBURG INVOLVED?

Interesting Difference of Statement Between Agent and Envoy Recalled.

IMPLIED THREAT TO CANADA

And Severe Criticism of the Ambassador's Attitude to the Monroe Doctrine That Resulted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information came to Washington tonight in a definite form that Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, is about to be summoned to Berlin to report to his Government in regard to matters affecting Germany and the United States. It was said that Count von Bernstorff would not return here, as his successor as Ambassador had already been selected.

According to the information received the new Ambassador will be Baron Treutler, a diplomat of experience, who is very close to Emperor William. While he is accredited as Prussian Envoy to the Court of Bavaria, he is now at the battle front with the Kaiser.

Baron Treutler was formerly Minister to Norway. He is said to be a favorite with Emperor William. He has frequently accompanied the Emperor on his yachting trips as a representative of the Foreign Office.

Reports that Count von Bernstorff would be recalled had been frequent recently, and in well-informed circles there had been a disposition to believe them, so that the information that came tonight will be no surprise to many who have been watching closely the trend of German-American relations. It was said tonight, however, that the charges made by Richard Peter Stegler intended to implicate Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, in the passport frauds, to which Stegler had confessed, had not been regarded by the United States Government as reflecting in any way officially on the German Embassy.

In fact, it was stated at the White House with emphasis that there was no foundation for any suggestion implying knowledge on the part of Count Bernstorff concerning any issue of passports by the State Department on fraudulent representations to enable German spies to conduct operations in the British Isles. Officials here have made it clear that they were anxious to silence any rumors that might tend to reflect on the German Ambassador, and that no statements appear to make it evident that this Government had no hand in bringing about the intention of the German Government not to send Count Von Bernstorff back to Washington in an official capacity.

It was gathered from guarded statements made in official circles that the United States Government might be embarrassed if Count von Bernstorff were recalled and if the recall were attributed to the disclosures made by Stegler. The rumors that Count von Bernstorff would be withdrawn from the United States were in circulation prior to Stegler's arrest, and in the quarters where they found credence they were believed to be based on reasons that had been discussed for several months.

Dr. Dernburg Possibly Involved.

The suspicion that Dr. Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, had come to America mainly for the purpose of serving as the personal agent of the German Emperor and not merely to direct a propaganda for the creation of a better feeling toward the German cause in the United States, is now coupled with the report of Count von Bernstorff's impending return to Berlin.

It is not known definitely that Dr. Dernburg has been making reports to the Kaiser in regard to the state of feeling here concerning the war, and the course pursued by Count von Bernstorff, but there is a strong belief that he has kept his Emperor or his Government very well informed on these subjects.

In the early stages of the war Count von Bernstorff, who spent considerable time in New York, talked freely there in regard to the German cause. When Dr. Dernburg came to this country he gave interviews and delivered lectures intended to show that the German Government had the kindliest feeling toward the United States. On Oct. 24, 1914, Dr. Dernburg made a speech in Newark, N. J., in which he said that when England had challenged the Monroe Doctrine in 1905, Germany had respected it, and would continue to abide by it in 1914.

In a statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 24 Dr. Dernburg said that in the first few weeks of the war Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, had given assurances to Secretary Bryan that no matter what happened in Europe Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding it.

The statement of Dr. Dernburg is mentioned now because of a prevalent belief that it formed one of those circumstances that are regarded as having a direct connection with the information that Count von Bernstorff had been or is about to be instructed to return to Berlin. On Oct. 24 the State Department made known authoritatively that Count von Bernstorff had informed the Secretary of State on Sept. 3 that he had been instructed by his Government to deny most emphatically rumors that Germany intended, if she should be victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America.

Attention was called at the time to the fact that this declaration did not accord with the broad statement made by Dr. Dernburg that Germany had given assurances to Secretary Bryan that the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding it would be respected. The assurances of Germany communicated by Count von Bernstorff, it was pointed out, had been confined merely to a denial of reports that Germany intended to "seek expansion in South America," and were not general assurances that the Monroe Doctrine would be respected.

The Interview About Canada.

On the following day, Oct. 25, Count von Bernstorff said, in effect, in a newspaper interview, that Canada, through sending armed forces to augment the British Army on the Continent of Europe, had forfeited any claim to the protection of the United States under the principles of the Monroe Doctrine that might be made if Germany should land troops on Canadian soil.

This statement attracted widespread attention, and Count von Bernstorff

Continued on Page 3.

FLEET NEARS BIG DARDANELLES FORTS; SOME SILENCED AND BIG GUNS LANDED

Allied Fleet's Progress in the Dardanelles

The arrow indicates the position reached—off Kilid Bahr and Kale Sultanie, two of the most formidable forts guarding the straits.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Forces of German Raw Recruits, Short of Officers, Reported Shattered in Poland.

LARGE NUMBERS CAPTURED

Roads Blocked by Hundreds of Disabled Motor Trucks and Vast Supplies Seized.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Russian offensive operations appear at the present time to extend along their whole front, an indication that they have been able to bring very strong reinforcements into the field. They have successfully checked the German advance in North Poland, where the Germans are reported to be in retreat, and the recapture of Przasnysz after severe fighting has given them an excellent pivotal point from which to carry on their further operations.

All the Petrograd correspondents refer to the capture of a large number of Germans as a new phase of the war, and credit it to a lack of officers among the German Armies and the large number of young, untrained men who have been drafted into them.

The Russian offensive extends to what is now known as the Bzura-Rawka front, where they successfully opposed Field Marshal von Hindenburg's attempt to advance on Warsaw in December and January.

There has also been heavy fighting in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians, but without bringing any notable change in the situation. In Eastern Galicia the Russians report another repulse for the Austrians, who have again lost a number of prisoners.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company gives a semi-official statement issued there as of Saturday, which says:

"When the battle of Przasnysz was still at its height the Germans announced that it was a striking victory for them and that they took much booty and numerous prisoners.

"In reality, when our troops at the commencement of this battle made a general retirement there remained a mere handful of men, who defended with desperation the first approaches to the town and then fought valiantly in the streets, making the enemy pay dearly with their lives. The powers of resistance displayed by this handful of men appear, from the German communications, which stated that the battle of Przasnysz was exceedingly fierce and described the town as a fortress, although actually there was nothing more than a collection of ordinary field trenches.

"Today, (Feb. 27,) our troops, who have been victoriously making progress since the 24th, have made a fitting reply to the German announcement of success at Przasnysz."

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.—The seeming diminished power of the German operations from the Vistula to the Niemen, which is particularly evidenced in the fighting around Przasnysz, where the Germans have been thrown back on the defensive, has led the Russian General Staff to plan a new offensive movement. According to the General Staff operations are now in a transitory stage preceding the beginning by the Russians of a general aggressive campaign over the whole of the northern front.

Reports received from Przasnysz say that that town was almost totally destroyed in the fierce and uninterrupted fighting during the last week.

The Russians claim that the Germans advanced in the valley of the Bobr River without sufficient protection and were attacked before they could assume fighting formation. From across the

Continued on Page 2.

OFFICIALS HOPE TO SAVE DACIA

While French Rule Is Clear, France Has Not Always Insisted on It, They Point Out.

LONDON GLAD OF SEIZURE

E. N. Breitung, Her Owner, Calls It a Slap at America—Insured in British Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Seizure of the American steamer Dacia, formerly a Hamburg-American liner, by a French cruiser, which took the vessel to Brest, places the entire question of the validity of a transfer of flag after the outbreak of hostilities before the prize courts of France for adjudication.

Whereas the practice of England, it has been contended by officials of the American Government, conforms pretty much to the doctrines of the United States, many transfers having been recognized in the past, the claim has been set up in various quarters during the present war that France has a traditional and unalterable opposition to any transfers of registry whatsoever during war.

Officials of the State Department and Senators who have argued the point in Congress have pointed out, however, that, while this doctrine has been proclaimed by France since the time of Louis XVI., the practice of the French Admiralty has been different, and that in many cases France actually has acquiesced in the right of a vessel to change its registry after the outbreak of hostilities.

No move will be made by the United States Government until the French prize courts render a decision. If it fails to recognize the validity of the transfer a protest will be entered.

The steamship Brindilla, which transferred from German to American registry recently, was taken to a French port and subsequently released. In this case the ownership of the vessel was continuously American and Great Britain already had announced that such transfers would not be questioned.

When cases arose between the United States and France in 1856, the Washington Government, controverting the statement that a traditional French doctrine prevented her from recognizing transfers of flag, said in its diplomatic correspondence with the American Minister at Paris:

"However long may be the period during which this doctrine has formed part of the municipal code of France, it is manifestly not in harmony with her maritime policy, and it is confidently believed by this Government that France will not assert, not only against the practice of other nations, but against the authority of her most enlightened writers on public law."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The capture of the American steamer Dacia, formerly sailing under the German flag, by the French is welcomed here, as it will enable a French prize court to decide her case, while an English court will deal with the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina.

Thus the responsibility for stopping goods in neutral bottoms bound for Germany will be borne equally by the Allies.

THINKS DACIA'S FATE SEALED.

London Chronicle Expects Her Condemnation by the French Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—Commenting on the latest development in the Dacia case, The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is interesting that the Dacia should have been caught by a French cruiser, as it follows that she will be tried in a French prize court. French prize law is stricter on this question than the British, for by a practice which dates back to 1694 it refuses to recognize any sale of a ship by enemies unless it has been made by authentic acts previous to the declaration of war or the commencement of hostilities. Consequently the Dacia's condemnation seems a foregone conclusion.

"The British prize law would probably have reached the same result, but by different reasoning. It has not been our practice to ignore sales of ships by enemies during the war, but to inquire in

Continued on Page 2.

British and French Flags Fly From Wrecked Strongholds.

THIRD OF STRAITS PASSED

Ships Ready to Engage Last Turkish Defenses Before Reaching Sea of Marmora.

POWDER DEPOT BLOWN UP

Great Forces of Ottoman Troops Reported Gathered in the Vicinity.

RAID ON EGYPT ABANDONED

Government at Cairo Announces That the Turkish Offensive Through Sinai Has Collapsed

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"The Allies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts, and British and French flags are now flying over them.

"The fleet continued a bombardment of the inner forts yesterday afternoon. A powder magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the lighthouse near Fort Kilid Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.

"There are 50,000 Turks on the European side and 15,000 on the Asiatic side."

Notwithstanding their initial successes, the Allies do not anticipate that their complete victory in the Dardanelles will be easily won, for they are now facing the hardest part of the problem, having the strongest forts ahead of them, although the guns of these forts have not the range of the guns of the larger ships, particularly the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth.

The fact that the Queen Elizabeth is in commission suggests that her four sister ships, all of which were laid down within a few weeks of one another, are in the fighting line or ready to join it. These ships are considered the greatest fighting machines in the world, and besides being heavily armored, are almost as fast as battle cruisers. Although their speed is given as 25 knots, the Queen Elizabeth made 28 in her trials, and may exceed that.

Allies Likely to Seize Isthmus.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Daily Chronicle points out that the guns of the squadron off the Dardanelles are more powerful than the heaviest howitzers that Germany used against Liége. It says:

"The guns of a battleship may be reckoned more formidable than the whole of those legendary 16-inch howitzer batteries."

The Chronicle suggests that the Allies will seize the isthmus on the European side of the Dardanelles above Bulair, thus cutting off the forts on that side from all succor.

"We are not told that they have done so," it says, "but their commanders are not likely to have overlooked this means to their end."

The naval expert of The Daily News recalls that it was reported from Athens early in January that the Turks had concentrated a large number of old merchant ships in the Dardanelles and loaded them with stones with the intention of sinking them in the fairway to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet.

"Admiral von Tirpitz," says the expert, "must be pondering over the approaching fate of the Goeben, which cannot escape from being caught at last between the waiting Russians and the oncoming Allies.

"The Inflexible was present at the first bombardment of the Dardanelles on Nov. 3. Five weeks later she was carrying the flag of Admiral Sturdee into action off the Falkland Islands, and after another ten weeks she has returned to resume her position as British flagship in the Mediterranean."

PLAN A LAND ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES

Allies Believed to Be Preparing to Take the Forts in the Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The day on which the Dardanelles are forced will be the turning point of the whole war, in the opinion of high military, naval, and political authorities in London and, if one may judge from the tone of the Paris press, of those in the French capital also.

That day will mark the downfall

of the Turkish dominion, predicted by Premier Asquith; it will signify the total failure of those German ambitions which found concrete expression in the Bagdad Railway; it will break the backbone of the German policy of communications with Asia through the Balkans and Constantinople, and will effectively counter the plans for a Turkish invasion of Egypt. Supplies of German munitions of war for the Turkish troops in Asia Minor will be cut off, and those armies rendered impotent. Free passage will be obtained for Russian grain and oil, with double benefit to Russia's finances and the stores of the other allied nations. A way will be opened for flanking operations on a scale impossible even with the vast continental lines in the Eastern and Western theatres of war and possible only to the all-embracing arms of seapower. The remotest danger of a new accession to the German-Turkish alliance on the part of any Balkan power will be removed.

Not the slightest doubt is entertained that the Allies mean to carry through the work taken in hand, and it is fully recognized that anything less than complete success—in other words, the occupation of Constantinople—would be morally a tremendous defeat in the eyes of the Eastern nations which have been informed by the German wireless that the Kaiser has already captured seventeen British dreadnoughts.

London Discusses Land Operations.

Regarding the plan of operations J. L. Garvin says in The Observer:

"Speculation must be restrained; but we have to express our emphatic conviction that not only our own Admiralty and War Office, but the Allies as a whole have a sure grasp of their problem and mean to make a thorough job of it. It is admitted that a military force must supplement the fleet, and that the right plan must lead up steadily to the final co-operation of Russia with France and Great Britain.

"Nothing must yet be asked about the composition and direction of possible landing expeditions. There are several points, both on the European and Asiatic sides, where troops might be landed with the object of seizing both shores of the straits from the Aegean to the Sea of Marmora. It is especially hard for the opponents of all amphibious power to distinguish a feint from a blow or to tell where the worst blow is likely to fall. It is no business of the Allies to resolve the puzzle for the benefit of the Turks."

Some interesting facts based on personal and local observation are given by Sir Edwin Pears with regard to the Dardanelles defences. The forts at the southwesterly entrance were mounted with Krupp guns which, when presented to Abdul Hamid a dozen years ago, were said to be the most powerful guns ever made. The process of strengthening the works which has been going on under German direction for the past six months does not appear to have made the forts anything like a match for the offensive of the Queen Elizabeth, which can throw from her 15-inch guns a projectile weighing a ton, a distance well over twenty miles, if not nearer thirty. Supposedly the stronger defences, however, are at the narrows at Kilid Bahr, opposite Chanak, while two or three miles farther on is Nagara headland, stretching halfway across the straits, and so fortified that its many guns, with those on the northern shore, could concentrate a deadly fire on any ship endeavoring to get round the point in order to enter the Sea of Marmora. It is on the south side of this point that the Turkish fleet generally lies in the Dardanelles in order to be out of the strong current which flows from the Sea of Marmora, and it was here that the Turkish warship Messudieh was torpedoed by a British submarine.

"When Nagara Point is passed," says Sir Edwin Pears, "the greatest difficulty in reaching Constantinople is overcome. It has often been suggested that troops could be landed in the Gulf of Saros, to the north of the peninsula, which is the northern boundary of the Dardanelles, and which at one place—and this behind the strong forts of Kilid Bahr—is not more than four miles wide. The object of such a landing would be to take such forts in the rear. A similar proposal has been made in reference to the forts on the Asiatic side. A strong body of troops disembarked at Bessika Bay might capture the Asiatic forts.

"All difficulties would not have been surmounted when the fleets had passed Gallipoli, at the northern end of the Dardanelles, for during the last three months the Germans have erected batteries on Marmora Island, forty miles from Gallipoli and 100 from Constantinople, as well as on the southern Asiatic end of the Bosphorus, and even at Prinkipo."

Whatever difficulties are in the way, the prevailing opinion here is that they have been well estimated and the value of success calculated to exceed the possible costs.

Optimism Grows in London.

The optimism with which the continuance of the Dardanelles operations is awaited extends to the future operations of the Allies generally. A story, reinforced by details which it is impossible to make public because of the danger to certain people involved, is current in usually none too credulous circles to the effect that the German General Staff realizes that Germany has delivered her strongest blows and has failed, that it is now laying its plans to avert a crushing defeat. Apocryphal or not, the story well represents the trend of the best-informed opinion here.

TURKS LEAVE SINAI PENINSULA

Cairo Believes All Fear of Egyptian Invasion is Over.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—"It is officially announced," says The Morning Post's Cairo correspondent, "that the Turks have evacuated the Sinai Peninsula.

"This confirms the belief here that all danger of a second invasion of Egypt is now removed."

KING VISITS BRITISH FLEET.

Returns to London After a Time Spent on Warships.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—King George returned to the palace this evening after a visit to some of the warships of the grand fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Daily News, commenting on the King's visit to the fleet, which only became known with the announcement that he had returned to the palace, remarks that this is the first recorded visit of the King to any section of his naval forces since the outbreak of the war, although on several occasions he has visited the troops in training in this country, and only a few months ago his presence at the front "gave special delight to the gallant fighting men."

"A sailor himself by training and instinct," The Daily Mail says, "King George always has taken the keenest interest in the work and progress of the navy. It is hardly necessary to recall his message to Admiral Jellicoe a day or two after the outbreak of the war assuring the officers and men of the grand fleet of his confidence that they would 'revive and renew the old glories of the royal navy and prove once again the sure shield of Great Britain and of her empire in hour of trial.'"

Nothing had been given out previously as to a visit of the King to any part of the British fleet. The King has also paid a visit to the land forces in France and Belgium.

Official Reports of War Operations

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In Champagne yesterday the enemy continued his attacks, which were completely repulsed.

South of Malancourt and north of Verdun the Germans stormed several enemy positions behind each other. A weak French counter-attack failed. The Germans took as prisoners six officers and 250 men, and also captured four machine guns and one minethrower.

On the western side of the Vosges the Germans, after violent fighting, dislodged the French from their positions near Blamont and Bionville.

In an attack on the intrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonviller, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front twenty kilometers (about thirteen miles) long for a distance of six kilometers, (about four miles.) The enemy's attempts to win back the conquered ground failed with heavy losses.

The enemy's advances in the Southern Vosges also were repulsed.

Northwest of Grodno new Russian forces advanced yesterday, but German counter-attacks threw back the Russians on to the advanced position of the fortress. We took 1,800 prisoners there.

Northwest of Ostrolenko an enemy attack was repulsed.

The German troops retreated before superior enemy forces advancing on Przasnyss from the south and east into the region north and west of this town.

South of the Vistula there have been no developments of importance.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—At Becourt, near Albert, a German attack was immediately stopped by our fire. The enemy bombarded Soissons with 200 shells.

In the Champagne district we made marked progress on the whole front from Combres to north of Perthes. We repulsed a counter-attack, retained the work which we won yesterday, and extended our positions by occupying new trenches.

We have gained ground in all the woods between Perthes and Beausejour. Our gains of yesterday to the northwest and north of Beausejour represented 2,000 meters of trenches, (about a mile and a third.) These gains have been appreciably extended today. In one trench alone the enemy left more than 200 dead. We captured a machine gun. According to the latest news the struggle continues under favorable conditions.

In the Argonne, at Hill 263, west of Boureville, we captured about 300 yards of trenches. At Vauquois, a brilliant infantry attack enabled us to reach the edge of the plateau on which the village is situated.

In the Vosges, at La Capelotte, three kilometers north of Celles-sur-Plaine, a rather sharp attack by the Germans was completely repulsed.

(*Day Report*)—Near Dixmude Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's works, the Belgian infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser, and one of the Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the enemy's harbor station at Ostend.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims. Some sixty shells were fired, half of them at the cathedral.

In the Champagne district important progress was made late Saturday. We carried two German works, one north of Perthes, the other north of Beausejour. In addition we gained ground between those two points and to the northwest of Perthes. We made 200 prisoners.

The total number of German soldiers who have surrendered during the last ten days amounts to more than 1,000.

There have been fairly lively artillery engagements on the heights of the Meuse.

In the Woevre the day was calm.

In the Vosges, in the neighborhood of Hartmannsweilerkopf, we made some progress.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Niemen, to the north of Grodno, the action increases in intensity. The battle extends now far in front of the fortified works.

On either side the attacks are supported by the fire of the artillery. Villages change hands.

During an attack on Height 103, we captured six German guns and several hundred prisoners. This height, as also those in the direction of the village of Kelbaski, fell into our hands on the evening of Feb. 27.

The artillery engagement near Ossowetz is still going on. On the night of Feb. 27 the enemy brought up new reinforcements, and again invaded Przasnysz. A fierce battle for the possession of that town was fought all through the day, but that evening we were masters of it. The German defenders in large numbers laid down their arms.

In the other sections of the battlefield beyond Przasnysz we also made important progress. In several places the enemy abandoned wounded and convoys.

Our troops are gallantly endeavoring to develop their success; they pay no attention to the enemy's fierce resistance and forget their own fatigue.

The number of prisoners taken and already sent to the rear of our line amounted on the evening of the 27th to 58 officers and 5,400 soldiers.

On the left bank of the Vistula, on the Dounaietz, the situation is unchanged.

In Galicia, our troops advancing from Tchet-Chva Valley to the Jassinovitz-Roseniatow front, inflicted on the Austrians a severe defeat. This offensive movement was carried out in the midst of a thick forest. Our regiments, who were not supported by artillery, were obliged to hack their way with the bayonet. In this battle we captured 4,000 prisoners and nine machine guns.

On Feb. 26 on a line from Trans-Choruk (in the Caucasus) our troops progressed with success, dislodging the Turkish forces from their positions.

In the passes south of Alachekerte our troops in an engagement seized two Turkish artillery pieces.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland and Western Galicia there has been only artillery fighting.

On the Carpathian front, in the region of Wyszkow and also south of the Dniester, fighting continues.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

Bobr six German batteries tried to prevent the annihilation of a German battalion, but were effectively silenced by Russian artillery.

MENACE FRONTIER AGAIN.

Soldau-Neidenburg Railway in Danger from Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Against the central German column in North Poland the Russians on Friday delivered a determined attack. The Germans held a line stretching thirty miles through the Przasnysz region. Przasnysz is the junction of the only system of causeway roads in North and Central Poland. They are able to support motor traffic from Soldau and Mlawa, and also westward to Plock and southward to Narew.

Near Pultusk the Germans assembled a vast quantity of motor vans for a swift raid upon Narew, with the object of reaching the railway northeast of Warsaw, but the Russians attacked with a number of swift armored cars with light guns. Capt. Gourdoff, a pioneer of this arm, dashed within thirty paces of a German field battery and shot down the gunners, but was himself killed and Adjt. Prince Vatchnadse wounded.

Russian infantry repeatedly broke the German line, half which seemed to be composed of raw recruits or old Landsturm men. They began to surrender early in the afternoon in big groups. Young German cuirassier officers were commanding infantry companies, and Uhlan Captains commanded battalions.

Close fighting brought the Russians across the main roads immediately southward and westward of Przasnysz. The German infantry fled in disorder toward Soldau, clambering upon motor vans, hundreds of which were packed along the roadside. The Russian artillery, however, shot off many of their wheels, and the road was choked. As darkness approached, bringing deeper confusion, the greater part of two regiments surrendered outside the town. At 11 at night the Russians re-entered the town, where they took vast quantities of ammunition and supply wagons. This victory more than destroys the value of the German advance eastward and southward from the Mazurian Lakes.

The northward advance of the Russians from Przasnysz again threatens the Soldau Neidenburg Railway, and prevents the Germans from further increasing their forces against the Niemen.

The Germans are shelling Ossowetz fortress with eleven and twelve inch siege howitzers, but sorties from the garrison captured several scouting parties which were attempting to establish observation points for the German artillery. These howitzers have been exchanged by the Austrians for German 42-centimeter guns, which are now shelling the Russian position on the Dounajec, especially south of Tarnow.

In Southeastern Galicia the Russians are increasing their advantage over the Austrians. In the region of Stanislau they have seized the outer screen of villages west and south of the Austrian army. Another column from the Dniester presses from the north. The position is regarded as ready for a big battle.

GERMANS' COSTLY MOVE.

Petrograd Regards Recent Attempt as Inviting Russian Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The failure of Germany's latest movement was as certain as anything ever could be in war from the outset.

After carefully considering all the known factors of this extraordinary attempt to turn both flanks of a strategic front extending over 700 miles the Russian military experts were disposed to regard the main object of the German attempt as an invitation to the Russians to advance upon the direct road to Berlin from Warsaw. Large German forces were obviously transferred from south of the Lower Vistula to the area north of that river; and at several points on the Bzura and Rawka, notably the famous Borjimow section and again southward of the River Nida section the Germans made attacks which seemed intended to call attention to their weakness.

If this flanking raid from East Prussia was meant to entice the Russians from their positions on the Polish front it failed signally also. The new result of this extremely costly move is for Germans a large minus quantity, while for the Russians it represents an enormous gain in several ways. The moral value to any army of the splendid retreat of the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Bulgakoff before the pressure of at least half a dozen German army corps is incalculable. After every allowance is made for climatic conditions, which certainly are more familiar to the Russian than the German troops, this slow, steady retreat, fighting every yard in face of overwhelming odds, finally establishes the superiority of the Russian soldier over the German, in the opinion of the Russians, and the whole army feels redoubled confidence in its fighting powers in consequence. The corresponding demoralization on the German side is also a large asset.

But the material gains are considerable. Before the Germans can reach a place of safety their losses, already very great, will add significantly to that three-quarters of a million men which they sacrificed merely to learn that the Russians are a great military power, a nation of first-class fighting men, and no barbarians.

The Germans have nowhere before been taken prisoners in such numbers as during the present operations. Even during the severe frosts in December, when German prisoners began to come in in numbers on the Polish front owing altogether to their inadequate protection from the Russian Winter, their surrenders were on a less generous scale than now. The present operating cause is not frost but another painful phenomenon of nature, namely, hunger, as a direct result of attempting enormous military movements in an impossible country at an impossible season of the year. Given all the resources of modern civilization at their best and the Germans are a terrible enemy, but the very perfection of their machinery, and especially of their machine-made military science and machine-made soldiers, brings disaster in a war which is only one-quarter actual fighting and for the other three-quarters is a bitter struggle against the phenomena of nature and the weaknesses of the human frame. The Grand Duke diagnosed the limits of the Germans correctly from the beginning of this war, and therein lies the secret of those repeated withdrawals and retreats of the Russian forces which have been so cruelly misappreciated by critics steeped in German book lore.

The capture near Grodno of numerous prisoners belonging to the newly formed Fortieth Army Corps is a definite indication that the Germans have no men in the field at least sixty-five reserve and a minimum of fifteen new formations. Their quality is poor, and is further reduced by extreme shortage of officers. As the Germans have nowhere found much use for their cavalry they are now using cavalry officers to command infantry, the Captains as Colonels and Lieutenants as company commanders.

PUT AUSTRIAN LOSS AT 1,600,000 MEN

Her Entire First Line Out—New Recruits Sent in With Short Training.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent at Budapest sends the following:

"The original first line army of 2,000,000 with which Austria-Hungary began the war is almost non-existent by now. These seven months have cost the monarchy four times as many men as they are willing to admit officially. They have lost not 400,000, but 1,600,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Of these 200,000 wounded are gradually being sent back to the front, some of them, however, not having properly recovered. Accordingly we can safely say the first line army of the first 2,000,000 is entirely broken up already. New reinforcements have a comparatively small military value.

"The spirit of the army, however, is on no account broken, and one may expect some very good work from it yet, for the machine itself is sound and perfect, only its man power is beginning to give way. Their only hope is that the Russians are no better off. How much truth there is in that hope we shall see in April.

"At present the army of Austria-Hungary, with the forces in the field and under training consists of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 men, and that is the limit of her military powers. As in every other State institution, the army is exceedingly corrupt. Everywhere you can see what bribery and influence can do in exempting the rich and aristocrats from military service. In Budapest young, able-bodied men still enjoy life or travel as newspaper correspondents of favored Government organs. They are often rich bankers' sons, whose fathers subscribed to the war loan on condition their sons would not be called upon to serve, and thousands of other parasites.

"A new business developed on a great scale when the war broke out. For instance, those whom newspapers appointed war correspondents were exempted from military service, and thus rich youths have been offering large sums of money to the Austrophil press for nomination. Some poor papers indeed have done a good business out of this, and have half a dozen war correspondents working for nothing or even paying a monthly salary to the proprietors for their position.

"Under such circumstances naturally the third and fourth levies of boys of 17 and men of 45 are a pitiable sight, for the medical examination is confined to two questions, one regarding consumption, the other as to lameness. The questions as to eyesight, physical weakness, general fitness, or mental powers never arise at these examinations, and men are ushered in before the doctor in groups of twenty and under the pretext that there is no time for a thorough examination, a man is at once passed over to the recruiting room for enlistment. He gets twenty-four hours to settle his civilian affairs and make his will, and then is taken to the other end of the country for training.

"Before the Town Halls and public schools, where these things go on, the women and children are standing with anxious and weeping eyes, and the scenes are indescribable. The period of training of these boys and middle-aged men is in some cases not more than three to four weeks, for they go on the principle that a soldier learns more at the front in a week's time than in six months at the barracks. At least, that is what the military authorities ask them to believe. The real reason is, of course, quite different. Reinforcements of troops at the front was a terrible problem for the military authorities. The war losses were so great, and the German General Staff so impatient they had no choice but to send men as they got them, very often after a training of three weeks.

"The new levy, which was called to the colors on Feb. 15, and which is to serve for the contemplated great Spring campaign in March and April, will receive a training of six or seven weeks, and is expected to oppose the great Russian new army of 2,000,000 who are supposed to have trained from the beginning of the war. Sixty per cent. of these men, which number something like 800,000, were boys from schools. They are composed of Slovaks, Rumanians, Ruthenians, &c., &c., being much inferior in physique to the German and Hungarian element, contributed a considerable percentage of men who were rejected as unfit in previous years. These people, 65 per cent. of whom are illiterate, have to learn military drill, the German words of command, shooting, and all kinds of military exercises within six weeks."

DROVE INHABITANTS OUT.

Germans Accused of Atrocities in Villages in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The stretch of country from Kolno to Staviski is said on the 18th of February to have been like a gigantic slaughter house as a result of the German onslaughts in that region.

Refugees from this district relate fearful tales of blood and iron. "No touches inutiles" was the cry: that is, "Use but soldiers were to be fed. The German General ordered the inhabitants to be driven over to the Russian lines. Men were shot for hanging back, while the Abbé Marchevski of Zembok, who has come to Warsaw, reports the burning of forty women and children locked in their houses in a village by Germans in their retreat. The enemy refused to trust the peasants' oaths to keep silent as to the movement of the troops. From Przasnysz 400 families have arrived, declaring that 300 remained in the cellars of the bombarded town, eating dogs and garbage. The villages on every side are reported on fire, despite an incessant fall of melting snow which adds immeasurably to the difficulties of transport.

THOUSANDS DROP ON MARCH.

Heavy Losses from Exhaustion of German Troops in East Prussia.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin contains the interesting statement that large numbers of the German soldiers in East Prussia were put out of the fighting through heavy marching. The communication refers to a statement, attributed to the German Ambassador at Rome, to the effect that the German losses in East Prussia were 100,000, and says:

"Our losses are less than a sixth of this number, and consist chiefly of patients suffering from the effects of marching. The battle was won mainly by surprise and quickness and by the determination of our pursuit."

HAS CAPTURED 187,900.

Gen. Brusiloff's Austrian Captives More Numerous Than His Army.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, Dispatch to The London Times.)—Since the commencement of the war Gen. Brusiloff's army (operating against the Austrians) has captured 1,900 officers and 186,000 men, or more than the number of its own forces.

1,250 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Austrians Tell of Successes in Galicia and Carpathians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An official statement telling of Austrian successes in the Carpathians was received here from Vienna today by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. It says:

"In the Carpathians the enemy's attacks failed in the Onda Valley and on our positions north of the Volovecs Ridge.

"Twelve hundred and fifty Russians were made prisoners in the taking by assault of one of the heights in the battle in Southeastern Galicia.

"The west front is quiet."

Tax Russians Immune from Service.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says a war tax has been imposed on men immune from military service and who are under 43 years of age. The tax varies from 6 rubles, (about $3,) on incomes of $500 or less to $100 on incomes of over $10,000.

OFFICIALS HOPE TO SAVE DACIA

Continued from Page 1.

each case whether the transfer is out-and-out and bona fide. In ascertaining this an important element to consider would be the destination and whether the transferred ship is sailing to the enemy vendor's country. That would be sufficient evidence of bad faith, for obviously nothing could prevent her being re-transferred on her arrival there.

"Such questions, we imagine, will not now arise. The French will presumably act on their long-established and well-established principle, and if any diplomatic correspondence arises out of it, it will in the first instance be between Paris and Washington."

"NEW ASPECT" ON DACIA CASE.

London and Paris Papers Expect a Quick Decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Times in an editorial article says this morning:

"The capture of the Dacia by the French cruiser gives a wholly new aspect to the controversy as to the validity of her sale and her transfer from the German to the American flag. Had she been brought before an English prize court there would or might have been a difficult question of mixed law and fact, but chiefly the latter, to be determined.

"If the court were guided by Article 56 of the Declaration of London it would be necessary for the new owner to prove the transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed. There would have been a prolonged inquiry into the documents and much evidence as to the circumstances of sale might have been required. If our court followed the English rule on the subject of the transfer after the outbreak of hostilities it would have to answer a similar difficult question, but a French prize court following its own rules will experience no such difficulty.

"The French rule is clear and unqualified; 'the change of nationality of a merchant vessel effected after the declaration of war is null and without effect.' The condemnation by the prize court follows as a matter of course.

"It is indeed conceivable that the rule formulated in the Declaration of London may be taken as an expression of the present customary law, but if the court applies French law it will make short work of the case."

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Commenting on the seizure of the steamer Dacia the Temps says:

"International law does not recognize the purchase by neutrals of ships belonging to belligerents with the object of evading the consequences of a state of war. The test case which will be submitted to a Brest prize court, therefore, will be a simple one, but, nevertheless, it will attract widespread attention.

"France and Great Britain hitherto have adhered so religiously to international conventions that they even have refrained from a proclamation of an effective blockade of the German coast. This scruple is no longer justified. In placing herself outside the law Germany gives us a free hand. We will not abuse our power. We will award full compensation and will continue to respect neutral property.

"France and Great Britain readily recognize the humanitarian and conciliatory spirit of President Wilson's suggestions, but Germany's attitude does not allow the Allies to delay further the legitimate reprisals which have been decided upon and which will be announced to the neutral countries tomorrow."

NOT WORRIED, BREITUNG SAYS.

Dacia's Owner Now Asserts She is Insured in a British Company.

E. N. Breitung, who bought the Dacia from the Hamburg-American Line, said last night at the St. Regis that he was not worried because the vessel had been captured, and that he did not expect to lose any money on his enterprise. He said:

"All the questions that could come up concerning the Dacia were looked into by good lawyers before the ship was purchased, and I believe that I am protected. The ship is insured in a British company, as a matter of fact, and insured against capture.

"The insurance company satisfied itself that the ship was not open to seizure and condemnation before it issued the policy.

"I did not ask the United States Government to insure the ship, because I did not wish to embarrass it. In fact, I informed the State Department before I had bought the ship that I would keep out of the deal if there was any danger that it might embarrass the Government. I was assured that the Government approved of it before I went into it.

"While I do not personally stand to lose because of the transaction, the seizure of the Dacia becomes a serious thing, because it is a slap at our Government. Our Government investigated the transaction and assured the Allies that it was bona fide, and that no objections could be raised to it under the Declaration of London. The fact that they failed to accept this assurance concerns the State Department more than it does me.

"I expected that the Dacia would be seized by the French. In fact, I had been given to understand on very good authority that such would happen. The reason that the French seized her, though, I understand, is not that they are better fortified to deal with the case legally, but that the Allies considered that it would be better to have the case between the United States and France. Since there were several questions already at issue between this country and England, it was considered better to have France handle the case, so as not to add any further cause for irritation in the relations of this country with Great Britain.

"French courts cannot very well be more severe in handling the case than the English, because all of the Allies have by treaty agreed to abide by the Declaration of London, and that will have to be the law governing the case of the Dacia. I do not believe that the Dacia will be confiscated. She certainly cannot be confiscated under the Declaration of London. Unless she is condemned, she can only be held for a few weeks, and the loss of the operating value of the ship must be paid to me.

"I have refused to discuss the question before, because I was informed that the State Department wished me to be silent on it, but I understand that it has no objection to my talking now.

"I do not know why the Captain took the route by way of the English Channel instead of going north of England, but that was entirely at his discretion. He had no orders from me as to his course, and I had no idea which way he would go.

"Of course, it may be a different thing, if France and England blockade the German coast. I cannot say just how that would affect the Dacia.

"I intend to continue in the shipping business, no matter what occurs to the Dacia, and I am in the market for more ships. I have one ship which I bought from an English company, which is to sail from Halifax tomorrow with a cargo of cotton for Trieste."

FRENCH RULE IS CLEAR.

Would Naturally Hold Transfer of Dacia Void, Says F. R. Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert, discussing international law as applied to the Dacia seizure, said last night that there was no reason to fear serious complications because of the seizure of the Dacia by the French Government. The French, said Mr. Coudert, were well within their rights, and no Government had valid reason to complain of the course which had been followed. The owners of the Dacia, he asserted, knew the French rule as well as the provisions of the Declaration of London, and "took their chances with eyes open" when they purchased the steamship and sent it on its way.

As to the probability of the French Government reimbursing the owners in the event the prize court confiscates the Dacia and her cargo, Mr. Coudert said that there was no reason why the question of reimbursement or damages should come up. The French rule applicable to the case, he said, went further even than the Declaration of London, declaring flatly that there should be no change of ownership of ships during a period of war, and the French had plenty of precedents with which to back up the step that had been taken.

"While there were some precedents," said Mr. Coudert, "over which an argument might have been raised, had the ship been seized by England, France has a hard and fast rule which explicitly sets forth its position. That rule, which declares absolutely that there shall be no transfer of a ship to a neutral power or individual, and there are no qualifications included in it, was made before this war and has not been changed since the beginning of the present hostilities. While the English and the America rule may not be quite so clear, there is absolutely no question as to the French rule.

"What do I believe the French will do? I suppose they will simply apply the generally recognized rule and declare the Dacia a German vessel. I think there will be no trouble in this case in showing that by the transfer the vessel did escape the results of the war, as it was a German vessel, interned here, which could not have escaped seizure by warships of the other nations had it sailed from this country as a German vessel. I cannot see what difference it will make even though it is shown that the transfer of the Dacia was made in good faith, and that the former owners had no strings on it.

"The French had a perfect right to establish their own rule. When the new owners of the Dacia sent it on the trip which ended in its seizure, they knew that the ship would come under the French rule if that Government saw fit to seize it, and in my opinion they will have to abide by the results."

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PRUSSIAN LOSSES NOW REACH 1,102,212

Total of 11,418 Officers and Men in Last List Published in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Seven more lists of Prussian casualties are published. They contain the names of 11,418 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing and bring the total of the Prussian casualties up to 1,102,212.

To these must be added 156 Bavarian, 113 Saxon, 125 Württemberg, and 19 naval lists.

SHIP BRINGS DOWN FLIERS.

Germans, Picked Up in North Sea, Were Hit by War Vessel's Fire.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Lowestoft correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a statement made by the two German aviators who were found clinging to their machine in the North Sea and taken into Lowestoft on Saturday. The aviators said that they had come on a scouting expedition to England the same day that German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Colchester, Braintree and other towns. This was last Sunday. They were fired at by a British warship, they said, and one of their planes was broken, which compelled them to alight on the North Sea late on Sunday afternoon.

The men were picked up in the North Sea by a trawler. They had been clinging to their machine for two days when rescued.

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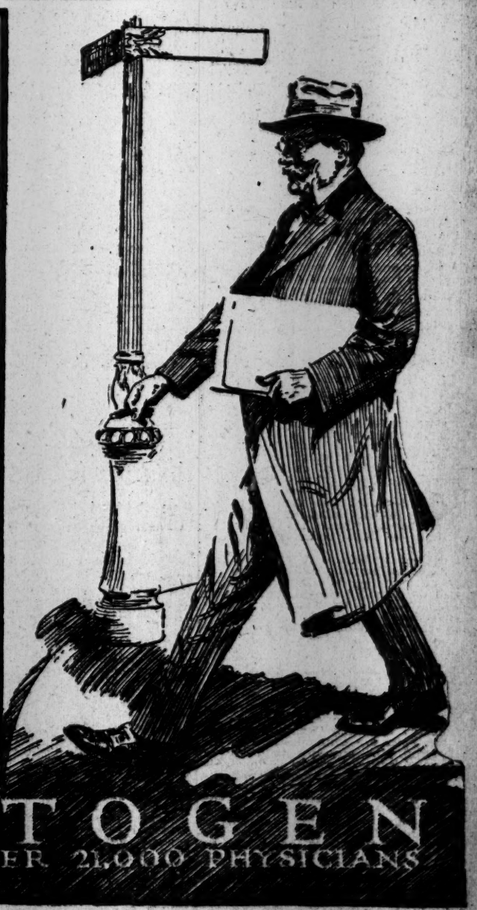
Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913



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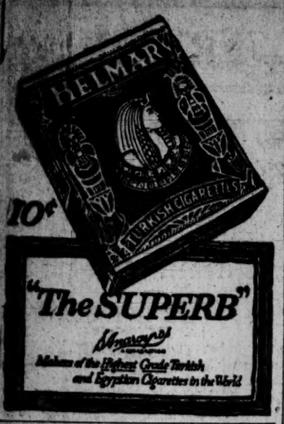

CAUTIONS CLERGY AGAINST WAR TALK

Peace Union, Founded by Carnegie, Asks Them to Allay, Not Intensify Prejudice.

GOLDEN RULE IS URGED

Message Is Signed by 29 Churchmen, Representing Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

The Church Peace Union, founded a year ago by Andrew Carnegie, through its Secretary, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, made public yesterday a message which the union has addressed to "the churches and clergy of America," cautioning them against partisanship in discussing the European war, and protesting against the agitation for increased armaments.

This is said to be the first time in church history that Catholics and Protestants have joined in signing a common letter addressed to the churches. The Peace Union's letter is signed by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis. The President of the union is Bishop David H. Greer, who is one of the signatories.

At the first meeting of the Church Peace Union on Feb. 10, 1914, it was announced that Mr. Carnegie had made to it an endowment of $2,000,000, its aim being the furtherance of the cause of international peace through the united efforts of the religious bodies. Twenty-nine prominent clergymen and churchmen, representing all denominations, including Jewish organizations, were appointed trustees. It is these men who have signed the message which in part, states:

Partisanship is adding fuel to fires of passion which already are too hot. Clergymen should allay prejudice, not intensify it. Each of the warring nations believes in the justice of its cause. Some of these are of long standing, involve all the governments concerned, and their full history is yet to be written. In such a period of such tense feeling it is not easy to unravel the tangled skein of motives and events. In this calamitous hour, denunciation of either side assumes a superhuman knowledge of complex policies and purposes, imperils the influence of our Government in promoting peace, aggravates a situation which we should help abate, creates dissensions among our own people, inflames a war spirit in America, and gives force to the criticism that the church has abdicated its sacred function as the maker of peace and concord.

The present clamor for an armament to resist a possible attack is prompted, not by peril, but by the disposition to echo on our side of the sea the cries which have been heard in Europe for years, and it is engendering the same suspicions that have wrecked the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Are we to follow where this is drenching the Continent with blood? This is the time to prepare, not for war, but for peace.

If nations fear and hate one another, they will fight whether they annually add one or a dozen battleships to their navy, or a thousand or a hundred thousand men to their army. The Golden Rule must be made effective in international intercourse. This is the urgent duty of the churches, and American churches now have free opportunity to speak.

The following signed the document: The Rev. Peter Ainslee, the Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop James J. Glennon, the Right Rev. David H. Greer, the Rev. Frank O. Hall, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Hamilton Holt, Prof. William I. Hull, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Dr. John R. Mott, George A. Plimpton, the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, Jacob Henry Wade Rogers, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. James E. Walsh, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts.

WANT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Chicago Resolutions Ask President to Call Neutrals Together.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Resolutions asking President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations to attempt to end the European war were adopted by the Emergency Peace Federation tonight and plans were made for the organization of a permanent body to be known as the National Peace Organization. A resolution protesting against any increase in armament in the United States also was adopted.

The organization committed itself to these principles:

1. Favoring a concert of nations instead of alliances providing for a balance of power.
2. Abolition of armament and prohibition of the manufacture of ammunition for gain.
3. Protection of private property at sea.
4. Self-government and universal adult suffrage.
5. Prohibition of the transfer of provinces except by consent of the people.
6. No alliances to be entered into by nations except after approval of people.

The resolution addressed to President Wilson expresses the belief that the time has come for an extension of the principle of neutrality by a conference of neutral nations. "The organization of modern society," it continues, "has made nations so interdependent that it is no longer possible for nations to wage war without imposing suffering on all other nations.

"The proposed conference of neutrals could mediate," the resolution says, "with an armistice if possible, without an armistice if necessary; but in such a way as not to endanger the neutrality of any nation. It should constitute a voluntary court of continuous mediation at least so long as the war lasts; it should invite suggestions from each of the warring nations and submit to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals based upon these principles: First, that peace must not mean humiliation to any nation, and, second, that it must not involve compromise which might result in a renewal of the war."

Southern Aid for Belgians.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The British steamer St. Helena sailed today for Rotterdam with 8,000 tons of supplies and clothing for the Belgians, contributed by the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

GERMANS ADVANCE WEST OF THE VOSGES

Force the French to Fall Back Four Miles on a 13-Mile Front.

FRENCH GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Many Trenches Taken Near Beausejour and in the Argonne—Soissons Shelled Again.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Notable advances of the German forces in the Vosges are announced by Army Headquarters. Today's report says:

"In an attack on the intrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonvillers, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front twenty kilometers, (about thirteen miles,) long for a distance of six kilometers, (about four miles.) The enemy's attempts to win back the conquered ground failed, with heavy losses."

Several French positions south of Malancourt and north of Verdun were taken by storm, the Germans capturing six officers, 250 men, four machine guns, and one mine-thrower.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Several decisive gains of territory are reported in tonight's official bulletin from Paris. In the Champagne district the French are said to have "made marked progress on the whole front from Combres to north of Perthes, while they have added to the mile and a third of German trenches to the northwest and north of Beausejour, taken yesterday, an appreciable stretch of ground. The Germans are said to have left more than 200 dead in one trench. German positions in the woods between Perthes and Beausejour were also taken. Three hundred yards of trenches west of Boureville, in the Argonne, also fell into French hands.

The report tells of German attacks repulsed in the Vosges and near Albert. Soissons is again under the fire of the German guns, which threw 200 shells into the city.

The Belgian Army, reorganized and re-equipped, has again been taking part in the fight for the recovery of its country, and, according to the French report, has advanced across the Yser and taken a farm from the Germans, while its artillery has demolished two German works.

CHAFF BETWEEN OUTPOSTS.

French and Germans Exchange Gibes on a School Blackboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Journal des Débats describes an exchange of messages between French and German soldiers, written alternately on a blackboard in the schoolroom of a village between the opposing lines.

First the Germans wrote:

"You French fools! Do you not realize that you are working for the English and Russians? Sign peace with us, who do not wish you harm. Answer."

Next morning an adventurous Frenchman answered:

"You poor idiots, used as tools for the ambition of William and the doddering Austrian! Come over here; you'll find a good supper, lodging, and rest. The sooner the war is ended the sooner you will rejoin your wives and children."

The Germans replied:

"Brave Frenchmen, you are being fooled. Join us; let us fight the British together, and afterward live happily, hand in hand. Answer."

The French response was brief and unprintable.

JOKE ON THE FRENCH CENSOR.

He Deliberates Two Weeks Before Licensing a Moliere Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Georges Clemenceau in l'Homme Enchaîné chronicles an amusing freak of censorial supervigilance. Manager Porel recently applied for leave to open his theatre in the Jardin d'Acclimation. The censor declined to give him a license until a fortnight had elapsed within which he promised to read the piece and decide if it was suitable, although the play in question was Molière's time-honored "Malade Imaginaire."

M. Clemenceau, commenting on this incident, says: "Anastasie (a nickname for the censor) has beaten all records."

BERNSTORFF TO BE CALLED TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

came in for considerable criticism from those who interpreted it to mean that Germany contemplated invading Canada, and that this would be affording a menace to the United States. These criticisms brought from the German Embassy on Oct. 26 a formal statement, as follows:

"The German point of view is that by joining in the European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe Doctrine. But Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada or colonizing Canada."

The Embassy on the same day made a statement explaining why Count von Bernstorff gave the assurance of Sept. 3 with reference to South America.

"The note was written at that time," said the German Embassy statement, "because Winston Churchill had said, in his message to the American people that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe Doctrine."

The position taken by Count von Bernstorff in his statement about Canada has been upheld by ex-President Taft; that is, Mr. Taft supported the view that Germany would have a right to invade Canada during the present war without violating the principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

But in spite of the disclaimer of Count von Bernstorff of any intention of having it appear that Germany thought of attacking or colonizing the Dominion, his utterance on the subject was regarded in some quarters as indiscreet. There is a disposition to believe that this and other statements that indicate attention in Berlin that they are responsible in a large degree for reports of Count von Bernstorff's impending return.

It is known now that the mission of Dr. Dernburg to the United States is of a politico-financial character in the interest of the Kaiser and Germany. Dr. Dernburg, it is understood, came here primarily partly to look after properties of the Kaiser in this country and Canada and partly to look after the interests of the Kaiser in the Hamburg-American Line, which are represented as being considerable.

Kaiser's Canada Land Holdings.

The German Emperor has heavy interests in Canada. The chief of these are land holdings in British Columbia running into hundreds of thousands of acres, and worth some millions of dollars. Count Alvensleben, who is handling the Kaiser's British Columbia holdings, is now in Seattle. Before the outbreak of the war Count Alvensleben, who had been sent to Canada by the Kaiser to look after his land holdings, was in Vancouver and Victoria; when the war began he crossed into the State of Washington.

Count Alvensleben is a member of a well-known Prussian family and is a personal friend of the Kaiser, as is Dr. Dernburg. He is a cousin of H. von Alvensleben, who was German Minister to Washington from 1894 to 1898, in the reign of Emperor William. Count Alvensleben handled the Kaiser's Canadian land holdings so well that it was not generally known that the properties belonged to the Kaiser, although the Canadian Government is understood to have been thoroughly well aware of the fact. It was developed that some of these Canadian holdings had been transferred to Americans friendly to the German Emperor.

The validity of these transfers is being considered by the Government at Ottawa. Their validity will depend upon whether the Kaiser owned them as an individual or whether he had invested money of the State in them. The doctrine followed with respect to such properties is that if the properties are held by private persons they are not affected by the existence of wars, even if the private person is a sovereign. But if the sovereign owns such properties through investment of the money of the State, their status is different, and it is asserted that transfers of land holdings in Canada could not be considered as valid if it should develop that they were owned by the Kaiser for the State.

Besides these holdings, the Emperor, it is understood, so it developed tonight, has an interest in the large Hohenzollern block of the New York City loan, the interest on which is payable through London.

Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg belong to antagonistic elements in the German Empire. Dr. Dernburg is a son of a Colonial Minister, who served under von Bülow when the latter was Imperial Chancellor of Germany. Dr. Dernburg lost his own office as Colonial Minister, although he was supposed to have the support of the Emperor. He was well known as a financier and it was asserted that he was put into office as Colonial Minister as a representative of big German interests furthering the evolution of Germany in international commerce and world politics.

Dernburg's Reported Coup.

Before coming to the United States Dr. Dernburg had served on somewhat similar politico-financial missions for the Kaiser. This was notably so when he went to England on a semi-political and financial mission, chiefly to deal with German bankers in London and look after matters of concern to the Emperor and the German Empire.

While in London, Dr. Dernburg acted under the guise of a propagandist who endeavored to point out that France and Russia were not the real friends of England, and that Germany was. While Dr. Dernburg was in London, it is said, he had many conferences with German bankers, whom he persuaded to act as a unit in the interests of Germany in London. It is asserted that as a result of his mission to London, the way was paved so that the moment a certain signal was given, the German bankers would discount German bills in the British capital, bills that would not be negotiable after the beginning of a war between England and Germany.

One statement made is that as a result of these arrangements all the German banks in London did discount German bills and took the money from just before the present war began, and realized through the transaction more than $200,000,000 in cash, which was sent to Germany, while English bankers to whom they had transferred the bills were left in possession of non-negotiable paper.

Count von Bernstorff, it is represented, comes from the German Junker class, the class of aristocratic Germans whose spheres have been antagonistic to those of the business politicians represented by men like Dr. Dernburg.

VON TREUTLER'S CAREER.

Intimate Friend of the Kaiser and Frequently His Companion On Trips.

Carl Georg von Treutler has served twenty-three years in the German diplomatic service, his most important previous post being that of Ambassador to Japan, which he held from 1910 to 1912. He was born April 9, 1858, at Waldenburg, in Silesia, and was the son of a member of the landholding aristocracy. He received his education at the gymnasium of Waldenburg and the Universities of Heidelberg and Leipzig, and entered the army in 1878, in the First Cuirassiers of the Guard. In 1880 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Sixth Hussars, but shortly after was injured in a fall from his horse, and was on leave for some time.

He passed his examination for the bar in 1885, and shortly afterward returned to the army in the regiment of Hussars of the Guard of which the then Prince William was commander. In 1887 he was transferred to the Kriegsakademie in Berlin, and in 1892 was sent as attaché to the legation at Brussels.

This began his diplomatic career. In the following year he was transferred to a post in the Foreign Office, and later was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, and Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio.

Brought back to Europe, he served as Counsellor and then as Secretary of the Legation at Berne, was returned to the Foreign Office for a short time as an official of the political department, and in December, 1900, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. Here he remained for seven years, and left to become Minister to Norway. In 1910 he was sent back to Tokio as Ambassador, and was appointed Prussian Minister to Bavaria Jan. 14, 1912. He was married in 1895 to Wera Alberti.

Baron von Treutler is regarded as the Kaiser's most intimate friend and councilor in the German diplomatic service. He has frequently been mentioned as a future Imperial Chancellor.

Baron von Treutler has attained international renown in Europe as the man who always accompanies the Kaiser on trips abroad in the capacity of official representative of the German Foreign Office. In that capacity he went to Morocco with the Emperor on the occasion of the war lord's famous trip to Tangier in 1905. He also accompanied his imperial master to England on various occasions.

Owing to his tact and long period of faithful service to the Kaiser, Treutler was personally selected by the latter to accompany the German Crown Prince to India in 1911, as the Prince's diplomatic and political mentor. It will be recalled that the Crown Prince suddenly returned to Europe in the midst of his junket and the abandonment of projected visits to Siam, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Siberia was alleged to be due to the prevalence of cholera in the Far East, but wiseacres in Berlin knew that Treutler for certain reasons best known to himself insistently "recommended" the Crown Prince's recall.

Treutler speaks English fluently and is looked upon as an extremely shrewd man.

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AMERICA UNREADY, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Not So Well Prepared for War as England Was, British Cabinet Member Thinks.

GERMANY A WORLD PERIL

Would Be Dictator If She Won, He Believes—England to Crush the Liquor Evil.

BANGOR, Wales, (via London,) Feb. 28.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, made a pointed reference to the United States in a speech here today.

"If Germany is triumphant over this country," he said, "she would be practically dictator of the world. And where," he asked, "could we then look to a chivalrous country to protect us—to America?

"If countries like France and Russia, with huge armies, and we, with the most powerful navy in the world, could not face this terrible machine, how could America step in? It would be more than America could do to defend her interests in her own continent. America is more unready than we were."

The Chancellor then took up the liquor and industrial questions.

"The Government has wide powers to deal with the drink question, and it means to use them," said the Chancellor, adding that a small minority of the workmen employed in the armament factories had refused to work a full week because of the lure of drink. The Government would use its powers discreetly and in a spirit of moderation. Mr. Lloyd George asserted, but "fearlessly." He was sure the public would support whatever action was taken and allow no indulgence of this kind to interfere with the country's prospects in the war.

"The war," he said, "is to be won or lost by the engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and every day of delay is full of peril to the country. For one reason or another we do not get the assistance we have a right to expect from our workshops. Industrial difficulties are inevitable, but we cannot afford them now.

"It is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperiled for the sake of a farthing an hour. During war Governments should have the power of settling differences so that work shall go on. If men are entitled to more money the Government should give it. I do not believe the parties involved will refuse to comply with the urgent command of the Government that there should be no delay."

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the Chancellor said the people of the country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged, and warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle. He declared that while England had enrolled the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country or in any century, it ought to be larger still.

Might Mean National Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1. — The Daily Chronicle, editorially welcoming Lloyd George's speech, says his words of warning and entreaty on the momentous nature of the war are very timely.

"At such a time a labor dispute involving delay in the manufacture of equipment for the navy and army might mean national disaster," it says. "We cannot afford industrial disputes now. Lloyd George always has been a champion of the working classes, and we are sure his solemn, almost beseeching words will produce a powerful effect on the workmen on strike in the Clyde yards.

"He does not prejudge the merits of the dispute; he simply tells employers and employed that it is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperiled by a wretched dispute about a farthing an hour. His earnest appeal to their patriotic instincts will assuredly not go unheeded.

"With great courage the Chancellor touched on a very delicate topic. It is no secret that in some industrial circles a small minority of workmen indulge too freely in alcoholic drink, but the minority is large enough to exert a disturbing influence which limits the productivity of factory or yard. This is not the time for restricting production.

"So impressed are the Government with the deleterious effect of drink on the efficiency of labor that these are contemplating drastic action. In dealing with the liquor traffic the Government will have the support of the nation."

The latest telegrams from Glasgow say that the general feeling is that the men will be back at work on Tuesday or Wednesday at latest.

Called a Stupid Crime.

The London Times in an editorial on strikes and labor disputes says:

"It is a deplorable spectacle and one to fill us all with shame."

"This exception to union so completely achieved in other quarters," continues The Times, threatens to counteract the good influences and to discount the great national effort that has been and is being made. It cuts right across the splendid response to the call for a voluntary army. It belies the calm self-control which has met danger and loss with quiet dignity. It negatives the unselfish generosity which has piled up charitable funds on an unimagined scale and it sullies the sympathy which has been freely and so sincerely poured out. It is altogether odious and unworthy, and if our friends or our enemies abroad look upon it and despise us for it, we have no reply to make and no defense to offer.

"These disputes are all about money—a little more wages, a little less profit. They are sordid enough at all times, but to carry them on now is a stupid crime."

In conclusion, The Times says if there is no other means of effectually ending the Clyde strike there must be compulsion, which would command public approval.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At a Socialist meeting in Trafalgar Square today a letter was read from James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Labor Member of Parliament, in which he said:

"For the first time in British history a body of striking trade union workmen on the Clyde have been commanded to commence work on Monday, when, should they refuse, the new martial law now in force will undoubtedly be brought into operation."

BRYCE FOR ARBITRATION.

Says It's the Proper Method for Settling International Disputes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—An important contribution to current discussion of ways and means for averting war has been made by a letter from Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, to President Charles F. Thwing of the Western Reserve University. The letter was addressed to Dr. Thwing as President of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and he gave it out tonight. It reads as follows:

"My Dear President Thwing—At such a time as this, it is specially cheering to the friends of peace on this distracted continent to hear of such an association as that over which you preside. The awful calamity of a world-wide war, in which more than half of the human race are involved, compels us to study more earnestly than ever before the means by which war may be averted. Chief among these means are two. One is the maintenance of the faith of treaties and the guarantee of safety to small nations. For those things—the faith of treaties and the rights of unhappy Belgium, England is now fighting, and it is the justice of that cause and compassion for the sufferings of the innocent that have won the sympathy of the vast majority of the American people.

"The other means is the setting up of arbitration as the proper method for settling international disputes. Your nation has led the world in this worthy cause; and both America and England have by their resort to this method set many examples and given many proofs of their belief in its value.

"I earnestly trust that your association may do much to extend and strengthen the power of this beneficent principle. Let me wish it all success; and let us all hope that the increasing influence of American opinion may be more and more exerted for the promotion of peace and good will throughout the world."

COL. HOUSE PRAISES BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

Friend of the President Speaks of Commission's Methods in Highest Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—E. M. House of New York, a warm personal friend of President Wilson, who is in London on his way to the Continent, has expressed a deep interest in the work of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium. Through Ambassador Page he has met Chairman Herbert C. Hoover and other prominent American business men residing in this city who are assisting in directing the stupendous task of feeding Belgium.

"I am much impressed," said Col. House, "with the high regard in which the commission is held by all with whom I talk. This is the sole agency through which food can pass into Belgium, and is indeed fortunate that such capable business men are willing to give their time and efforts gratuitously to this movement.

"Ambassador Page is to be congratulated on the selection of such an able committee and the skillful manner in which he, co-operating with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and Minister Whitlock at Brussels, has handled the delicate diplomatic questions arising in this relief work.

"From the descriptions given me of the commission's methods I should say they could not be improved upon. The commission handles no money. This all is handled through firms of accountants. The buying of supplies is done by firms which do nothing else. The shipping problem is in the hands of specialists. I know of no charity more efficiently administered.

"The most remarkable feature of the commission's history is that it rose immediately to the emergency when Belgium was threatened with starvation and created an effective machinery for handling foodstuffs, removed international barriers, and began to deliver food without the delay which often characterizes similar movements. Naturally there can be only one agency handling the food situation in Belgium. Efforts must be centralized, as under the conditions existing there it is impossible for representatives of various organizations to move about.

"The American Commission has displayed rare tact and executive ability in handling such a delicate situation. It has won the confidence of the countries affected by its efforts and maintained an avenue for relief under very trying circumstances. It is gratifying to hear of the magnificent manner in which Americans arose to the occasion when war broke out. Chairman Hoover has made an internatoinal reputation and merits it. I hear nothing but favorable reports about the work he and his associates have done in behalf of Belgium."

MEANS A BLOCKADE, WASHINGTON THINKS

But American Government Is Still Without Word of Allies' New Sea Policy.

RAISES GRAVE PROBLEMS

Declarations and Conventions Show That Proposed Plan Is Without Precedent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Inasmuch as the United States Government had not been advised today either through Ambassador Page or the British Embassy here of the reported notification to neutrals of Great Britain's intention to hold up all shipping to and from Germany and Austria, officials were unable tonight to express any opinion upon this latest development.

From the brief press report of Great Britain's plan, it was thought in official quarters that a blockade of an unprecedented character was in prospect, likely to involve many complicated questions of law. It was pointed out that no question had been the subject of more controversy in international law than that of blockade, and officials said until the text of England's declaration was received and carefully examined it would not be possible to discuss its scope or say whether or not the United States would recognize it as binding on its vessels.

The proposed declaration by the Allies created widespread interest among diplomats as well as officials. Some of the envoys from neutral countries were interested particularly in the intimation that England did not intend to maintain a blockade of the German coast, but would hold herself at liberty to stop all shipping, no matter where encountered on the high seas, if bound to or from Germany.

An Attempted Blockade.

There is no exact precedent for such a policy, but it was considered likely in diplomatic circles that discussion as to its validity and recognition by neutrals would be based on the theory that a blockade was being attempted. International law has several rules as to the maintenance of a naval and commercial blockade, many of which have been incorporated in conventions ratified by the present belligerents, as well as treaties between the United States and some of the European powers.

The Declaration of Paris in 1856, which proclaimed that a blockade to be binding on neutrals "must be effective," has been followed in rules since adopted by practically all nations. The Hague conference of 1907 added further rules, and in the Declaration of London of 1909 was embodied the generally accepted principles of blockade. England and France having adopted as the basis of their international law during the present war the Declaration of London, with certain modifications, that document probably will be referred to in diplomatic controversies which may arise over the proposed step of the Allies. One of the articles of this declaration says:

"The seizure of neutral vessels for violation of blockade may be made only within the radius of action of the ships of war assigned to maintain an effective blockade."

Limits of Blockade.

As for what constitutes the "radius of action," the following explanation is given by the United States Naval War College in one of its publications as having been universally accepted:

"When a Government decides to undertake blockading operations against some part of the enemy coast it assigns a certain number of warships to take part in the blockade, and intrusts the command of these to an officer whose duty is to insure by this means the effectiveness of the blockade. The commander of the naval force thus formed distributes the ships placed at his disposal according to the configuration of the coast and the geographical position of the blockaded places, and gives each ship instructions as to the part which she is to play, and especially as to the zone intrusted to her surveillance. It is all the clones of surveillance together, organized in such a manner that the blockade is effective, that form the radius of action of the blockading force.

"Cases may occur in which a single ship will be enough to maintain a blockade effectively. It does not seem possible to assign limits to the radius of action in definite and unvarying figures, any more than it is possible to fix beforehand and invariably the number of ships necessary to assure the effectiveness of any blockade. These points must be determined according to circumstances in each particular case of a blockade.

May Extend Far.

"The radius of action of a blockading naval force may extend somewhat far, but as it depends on the number of ships contributing to the effectiveness of the blockade, and is always limited by the condition of effectiveness, it will never reach remote seas upon which merchant vessels sail which are, perhaps, destined for the blockaded ports, but whose destination is contingent on the changes which circumstances may produce in the blockade during their voyage. The idea of radius of action joined to that of effectiveness, that is to say, including the zone of operations of the blockading forces, allows the belligerent to exercise in an effective manner the right of blockade, which is admitted to be his and, on the other hand, it saves neutrals from exposure to the inconvenience of blockade at a great distance, while it leaves them free to run the risks to which they knowingly expose themselves by approaching points to which access is forbidden by the belligerent."

Accepted rules, it was pointed out tonight, prescribe that a blockade must be limited to the ports and coasts of an enemy, and that each declaration must give the geographical limits of the coast blockaded.

Officials were reassured, to an extent, by press dispatches announcing that the contemplated action by the Allies was not an answer to the recent identical note sent by the United States to England and Germany in connection with the submarine warfare on merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent. No word came today as to the attitude of the belligerents on the American communication, but officials were still hopeful that a solution might be reached on the basis suggested.

URGES GENERAL SEIZURES.

London Newspaper Favors Reviving Old Sea Tactics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"Today the Prime Minister is to make his long-delayed statement concerning the new measures to be taken in respect to the importation of supplies into Germany. That statement may either involve another attempt to prop up the existing system, which has acted greatly to our detriment, or it may indicate a return to the only right and the only practicable policy. That policy consists in capturing all enemy goods wherever they may be found and carried under whatsoever flag.

"The full right of capture was given away by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, and suffered further inroads under The Hague conventions and the notorious Declaration of London. All that is now required—and nothing else will serve—is to resume the ancient right of capture, according to the law of nations, which is a very different thing from the amateur and partial agreements of The Hague conventions.

"As all treaties and agreements have been broken by Germany, the other parties to them are naturally absolved from obligation."

FLOUR FOR BELGIANS SINKS.

2,000 Bags, Worth $18,000, Ruined at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

Two thousand bags of flour, valued at $18,000 consigned by the American Belgian Relief Commission to Brussells, were ruined yesterday when a lighter upon which they were loaded sank at Pier 2, the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. A high wind caused the lighter to rock and strain until her seams opened and she went down. A wrecking crew raised the craft, which had not broken all of her moorings, sufficiently to enable longshoremen to unload the watersoaked flour.

The bags were spread out upon the pier to dry, in the hope that it might be still good for use, and in some mysterious way the word went around among the Italians of South Brooklyn, of whom there are more than a few, that nobody wanted the flour, and anybody might have as much of it as he could carry away. Visions of nearly $2 wheat and 6-cent bread vanished in the colony as it moved en masse to the pier.

A lone watchman employed by the Bush Terminal Company was guarding the flour when the first invasion of Italians began. He tried to tell them that a terrible mistake had been made, but he could speak only English, and that not very loudly, so he was soon frantic and helpless among the Italians. He succeeded in summoning aid from the private police force of the terminal grounds, but the aid was not numerous and the Italians decidedly were.

So first, second, and third alarms were sent to the Fourth Avenue Police Station and the reserves were dispatched to guard the flour. The Italians understood the blue uniforms and clubs and soon the colony was moving sadly back to its habitat in South Brooklyn—but only after a sharp encounter between the reserves and the more eager raiders.

STEAMER LIVERPOOL SUNK?

One of Her Boats, Containing Two Dead Men, Picked Up in Channel.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Liberté from Morlaix, in the department of Finistère, on the English Channel, says that a ship's boat bearing the name Liverpool and containing two dead negro seamen, was picked up today in the Bay of Locquirec, a bathing resort.

From the appearance of the bodies, it is believed the men died from exposure or starvation. The correspondent says it is inferred that the Liverpool either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

There are four British steamers named Liverpool. The largest of these, a vessel of 3,176 tons, was last reported at Cape Town, South Africa, last October. The others are small craft.

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Advertising
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MISSOURI ASKS FOOD SHIP.

Will Send Full Cargo to Belgium—Princeton Buys an Ambulance.

In a report issued yesterday the Commission for Relief in Belgium said that up to Feb. 3 the Commission had delivered at Rotterdam for relief in Belgium more than 150,000 tons of food, and that of this amount about 117,000 tons was grain and flour. The report also says that food reached all the nine provinces of the country, and that with the approach of Spring and milder weather there is less need for clothing.

It is also announced that the State of Missouri has asked for a ship to take a cargo of food to Belgium, and that the Glenshiel has been put at the disposal of the Missouri Committee. She has arrived at New Orleans to take the cargo, and will sail early this month.

Princeton students have contributed $1,100 for the American Hospital in Paris, to buy an automobile ambulance. It will bear the name of the University and will be manned by Princeton men. Within two weeks the American Committee has sent to Paris fifty-seven volunteer ambulance chauffeurs, more than two-thirds college men, twenty-four of them from Harvard. The American Ambulance Hospital Fund now totals $346,451.82. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $121,470.20. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Charles W. Eliot	$25	Mrs. Louise R. Magill	$25
Ellen F. Perkins	25	James W. Johnson	25
Mrs. T. K. Lathrop	25	Gertrude Emerson	50
Richard Stevens, Hoboken	100	Ambrose Monell	200
W. G. Hovey	25	Albert Martin	10
Emma J. Meyer	25	Herbert Fryer	50
Marie W. W. Proctor	25	Mrs. F. B. Stewart	10
		Miss E. O. Cammann	20

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $90,209.47. A new subscription acknowledged yesterday was that of Miss Lucie Cable Castleman, who sent $100.

The Times has received $2 for the Lafayette Kit Fund from M. N. Keith of Warrenton, Va.

WOULD BAR SECRET TREATIES.

John Hays Hammond Advocates Publicity as Preventive of War.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Publicity concerning the relations between nations was advocated here today by John Hays Hammond at a peace meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, as the thing which would aid in avoiding any clashes between world powers as is now in evidence in Europe.

"Such publicity," Mr. Hammond said, "representing unqualifiedly and unmistakably the mutual obligations of the members of the Entente on the one hand and of the Alliance on the other, would, we now know, have prevented the present war.

"Diplomacy has failed utterly, and it must now be discarded for a system of international relations where there will be no more contemptible espionage and no more secret treaties between nations, but where, on the contrary, all agreements and all treaties are to be recorded upon a register in the custody of a great court of international justice, open to all the world."

Wall and Nassau Streets
New York

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WHILE it is generally known that the Bankers Trust Company is acting as depository for many individuals and corporations of very large means, it is not so well known that the Company welcomes clients with accounts of only moderate size.

Among the Company's depositors is a large number of individuals and concerns whose balances are between $1,000 and $5,000, bearing interest, and their business is as cordially welcomed and as scrupulously cared for as the very largest business.

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Telephone 8900 Rector, or call at 16 Wall Street; an Officer will answer your questions.

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"First Principles"

Getting down to first principles, what is the most important consideration in the selection of offices?

Location, undoubtedly.

Everything that the most modern office affords for the furtherance of business could conceivably be supplied in the heart of the forests of Maine. But, without the beaten track before the door, it is almost entirely devoid of commercial value.

Aeolian Hall is the most advantageously located office building in New York City. On its right hand is the throbbing life of Broadway, on the left the whirring motors of Fifth Avenue, past its front door rushes the torrential traffic of the great cross artery, Forty-Second Street. The Subways, the Elevated, the Surface Lines, bring New York to the front step.

Not only in location is Aeolian Hall distinctive, but also in character, in faultless service, in the atmosphere of quality, of refinement so salutary to the business concern or professional man catering to the highest class trade.

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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Opening Exhibition of Spring Styles

The formal Spring Opening of De Pinna Spring Styles will be held today, March 1, and the ensuing days.

It embraces a complete exhibition of ready-to-wear and custom models, with new and exclusive fabrics, in Spring and Summer apparel.

Girls and Misses Boys and Young Men

This 1915 Spring Opening is unusual in many respects, the authorized Girls' and Misses' styles affording De Pinna tailoring the best opportunity it has had in recent years to find expression in plain tailored suits and dresses. The present showing surpasses anything this house has ever attempted.

First Showing of De Pinna Sport Clothes for Misses

This department, in its widened scope, is a new De Pinna specialty, occupying more attention than it ever has before.

The excellence of De Pinna tailoring and the correctness of De Pinna designs and adaptations — positively exclusive styles—have never been displayed to better advantage.

To give the plain tailored suits and dresses and these new sport clothes exclusive attention, this house now discontinues entirely the showing of afternoon and evening dresses.

An extensive variety of new models in

Golf Suits — Riding Habits
Walking Suits — Sport Coats

Spring Styles for Little Girls

There are on exhibition many beautiful and exclusive models for the younger girls.

Among them are special De Pinna styles in

Spring Coats — Linen Dresses
Riding Suits — Middies

De Pinna Spring Clothes for Boys

In variety and attractiveness of models, the present display is unique. It embraces

Lightweight Woolen Norfolks
Palm Beach and Linen Suits

For the smaller boys:

De Pinna Sailor Suits
Jumpers and
English Crawler Suits

Spring Showing of Boys' Hats and Haberdashery

All the correct new English shapes in Spring felts, straw and Panama Hats.

Also a complete showing of English haberdashery in the newest Spring styles.

New silk and madras shirtings for Spring wear—exclusive De Pinna designs.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

LONDON LECTURES SOCIALIST FLOCK

Some Voters Should Be Disfranchised, He Tells Woman's Day Gathering.

BLAMES COLORADO WOMEN

Ballot Hasn't Improved Them, Says Congressman-elect—Suffragists Criticise The Times.

A big crowd filled the Pabst Coliseum at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to hear Congressman Meyer London and other Socialists and radicals discuss "The Woman Question." The fourth Sunday in February, designated as the Woman's Day of the Socialist Party, was celebrated in various parts of the city, and the Harlem meeting took the form of a suffrage rally. Mr. London, in a characteristic speech, frankly stated his low opinion of the intelligence of most voters, not excepting his own supporters.

"I'm tired of hearing of arguments on woman's suffrage," he said. "I don't care to speak about it, and that's God's truth. The case in favor of woman suffrage is too elementary, too simple; it is an insult to any audience to offer to argue it out.

"It is a shame that there should be any question about the subject at this day. They say this is the twentieth century. Well, the greatest of all liars, not excepting the politicians, is the calendar. This is supposed to be the twentieth century, but it is really the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth. I cannot understand the mental apparatus of a man who at this day says to a woman:

"'I can vote, but you can't because you are a woman.'

"It is an old, out-of-date question. I don't give a rap for a voter unless he is intelligent; unless his vote is an expression of intelligent opinion. The trouble is that the voter is usually a fool. Nine-tenths of them vote without knowing what they are voting for.

"Now votes for women are not going to regenerate the world, if woman remains the same; if she stays 16 years old for twenty-five years; if she continues to spend 10 cents carfare to ride downtown to buy something at a bargain for 9 cents; if she remains the same tailor-made woman who spends so much time powdering her face. What the Socialist Party is seeking is freedom for women to develop, and woman suffrage is but a step in that movement. But it is nonsense to say that the vote is going to do any great good in itself, while the higher class woman remains largely a toy and partly a divinity, and the poorer woman remains a little of a toy and a great part of a slave.

"As for votes, I wish it were possible and consistent with democracy to deprive some of the present voters of the right to vote. When the working men and women of Colorado voted to strengthen the power of those who were guilty of one of the blackest crimes of history, we can be sure that the vote there has not made women better, as it has not made men better.

"But the main issue is not the vote, but how to prepare men and women for the use of the vote as a revolutionary factor in compeiling a change in our form of government and life."

Mr. London got a laugh by asking what kind of a strange animal a feminist was. He was answered by Juliet S. Poyntz in a ten-minute speech. The growth of the factory system, she said, had in 200 years taken man out of the home, and the feminist movement was intended to accomplish the same result for woman. She said that marriage might continue after feminists got their way, as a legal institution, but that divorce should be voluntary.

Fannie Witherspoon, who presided, said that the support of the press was needed for the woman suffrage campaign.

"We have had some hard blows from the press lately, especially from THE NEW YORK TIMES," she remarked, "but even it throws us sops occasionally."

Anita C. Block, discussing "Woman as a Journalist," said:

"I conduct the woman's page on The New York Call. I have to talk of journalism from my own point of view. I would not know what on earth to say for myself if I worked on a relic of barbarism like THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Henrietta Rodman, the school teacher who was suspended for eighteen months for writing a letter criticising the Board of Education, made an attack on discriminations against women in the schools, but said that the worst were being overcome, and that the cause of justice had received substantial service from the action of State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley in overruling the stand of the local board. The two chief injustices still existing, she said, were rules against appointing and promoting married women.

Bertha H. Mailly, who spoke upon the educator, said that Socialists should work day and night for woman suffrage, in order to make voters and Socialists of women at the same time, as far as possible.

IT'S FIGHT TO A FINISH.

American Observer Hears Kitchener May Take Command in the Spring.

An American who has just returned from Europe has given in the course of a conversation some results of his observations of the war situation there with the understanding that his name be not used. He believes that it will be impossible for the Germans to drive the French back nearer to Paris, and that, on the other hand, it is going to prove next to impossible to drive the Germans out of Belgium and the part of France they now occupy. The end of the war, he thinks, if it comes within the year, will be brought about by some political means.

"The English are in this thing for a fight to the finish," he said. "There is no question that England's volunteer army of 1,700,000 men is a magnificent fighting force, or will prove so. It is being transported regularly across the Channel, and this movement will go on, in spite of the possible loss of an occasional transport. The British are prepared to lose transports, but that will make no difference to them. This contingency the newspapers have already discounted.

"The information service of the British, I should say, is now on a par with the German. Their army was badly handicapped for a long time by the lack of knowledge as to what the enemy was doing, but this has now been overcome. As a matter of fact, the English had advance information about that last adventure of the German fleet that ended so disastrously.

"The French have announced their determination to take back Alsace and Lorraine, and they are going to withdraw from the Belgian campaign, leaving to the British the work of driving the Germans out of that country. This latter task is to be accomplished I cannot foresee, for the Germans have stretched across the entire country from Antwerp a line of defense that is as nearly impregnable as the science of modern warfare can make it. But Joffre's plan of campaign has been one of letting the Germans wear themselves out, just to keep worrying them enough so that they would shoot up ammunition and wear out their rolling stock making shifts of troops. It is no easy thing for Germany to turn out the new equipment that will soon be needed.

"The weakness of the Germans now lies in the dissensions that have arisen among their commanding officers on the western battle line. These are serious.

"The statement of an American business man, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday about England's having 1,500 vessels out looking for German submarines, is correct. It is also true that a great proportion of these vessels would hardly be fit for anything else. To my mind the biggest thing the British Admiralty has done so far is its manifestation of self-control in the face of the impatience at home and its being able to follow the plan it has laid down for action in spite of the demands for something spectacular. It still has something up its sleeve.

"It is the general expectation that the early Spring will see the beginning of the great offensive on the part of the English, and it is believed Kitchener will take command in person."

"Made in U. S. A." Show Features.

The entertainment features of the "Made in U S. A." Industrial Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace from March 6 to 13, and from which Stony Wold, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Association for the Blind, and other charities will receive benefits, were announced yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore by Miss Florence Guernsey. They include tableaux, motion pictures, dancing, and special programmes for Woman Suffrage Day, Anti-Suffrage Day, Boy Scouts, and Children's Day, and Daughters of the American Revolution Day.

250,000 TO UNITE IN ARMY LEAGUE

Continued from Page 1.

tomatically ends membership in the legion.

Dr. Hausemann explained the origin of the organization as follows:

"In the early Summer of 1914, when the world was still at peace, a young American adventurer, E. D. Cook, wrote a letter from Costa Rica and vanished. The latest rumor is that he vanished in the direction of the European war. The letter was to the managing editor of a magazine, and in it he suggested 'a legion of adventurers' to serve their country in time of war, seasoned men and experienced, ready to reach the firing line at the first call.

"The editor advocated the idea, and letters began to come in from all over the world. Good fighting men were not only numerous, but eager. The country's peace army was small, and provision for war—well, the National Reserve consisted of eighteen men! Here were supply and demand, with no business being done. The idea was growing.

"It kept on growing, and I was asked to take hold. Recently the plan was laid before Gen. Wood, and he approved it as a valuable movement in the direction of preparedness. And now the machinery has been assembled and is in running order.

"No one can be sure our country will not be dragged into war. Therefore it is common sense to provide against that possibility. Those who still believe we are prepared for war cannot be convinced by argument, since they have not been convinced by the cold facts recently made public. The rest of us who do accept cold facts must act without their help.

"We do not believe in militarism, but we do believe in being able to defend ourselves if attacked. There is a vast difference."

Divided Into Two Branches.

There will be two active branches of the legion—the Line and the Specials. The Line will be composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service, for the Government keeps no list of these, and of men who can handle a high-power rifle and are seasoned in roughing it in the open—a combination of regulars and rough riders. The Specials, for special active service at the front, will be drawn from civilians who have had training in the following and similar occupations:

Steamship masters, navigators and officers, yachtsmen, merchant seamen, divers, riggers, shipfitters, machine gun experience, powder men, topographers, lithographers, photographers, surgeons, physicians, nurses (male or female,) pharmacists, miners, engineers, (mining, civil, mechanical, hydraulic, sanitary, and electrical;) electricians, dynamo tenders, surveyors, radio operators, radio mechanics, mule packers, blacksmiths, veterinary surgeons, farriers, horseshoers, saddlers, wheelwrights, carpenters, lumbermen, cooks, bakers, telegraphers, telephone operators, linemen, stenographers (male,) motor boat operators and owners, airship operators, mechanics, and owners; balloonists, motor-car operators, mechanics, and owners; motor-cycle operators, mechanics, and owners; machinists, plumbers, railroad men, (operation, construction, and repair;) stationary engineers (gas or steam,) transport drivers, butchers, city police and firemen, constables, cowboys, explorers, guides, scouts, trappers, hunters.

National headquarters will be situated temporarily at Governors Island, N. Y., and department headquarters will be established at important centres throughout the country and all its possessions.

With the spread of the league from ocean to ocean, its founders say, there will be hundreds of thousands of men partly organized and ready to mobilize, with all necessary individual data, including measurements for uniforms, caps, and shoes ready for Government outfitters.

"Just think what all this would mean to the country in a time of war," said Capt. Johnston. "Very few people seem to realize that in an emergency we would have to have at fewest a thousand automobile drivers for the ambulance service and for special transportation service, and at fewest eight motor cyclists for each regiment as messengers. Where are all these to come from unless we take some steps now to organize them for future service?"

In making public the announcements yesterday Capt. Johnston was accompanied by Commander R. K. Crank of the local recruiting branch of the United States Navy, Dr Hausmann, who will act as Secretary of the Legion here, and Arthur S. Hoffman, also a civilian, who are associated with him in the formal organization work.

At present none in the service of the Legion will receive pay, but with its growth stenographers and other office help may be employed. The annual dues are expected to cover administration expenses.

CONGRESS FACES A FOUR-DAY RUSH

Chances for Important Legislation Outside of Big Supply Bills Are Very Slender.

NO HOPE FOR SHIP BILL

President May Veto Seamen's Bill—He May Postpone His San Francisco Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—With three and a half days left in the life of the Sixty-third Congress both houses are prepared to sit almost continuously until noon on Thursday, March 4, in order to complete necessary business, and, if possible, enact a few general measures of importance which were obstructed by the fight over the Government Ship Purchase bill.

Beginning tomorrow the Senate and House will be engaged in consideration of conference reports on the great supply bills, which, when all have been enacted, will aggregate about $1,000,000,000. The Senate has yet to dispose of the $11,000,000 Indian bill and the River and Harbor bill.

That it will be impossible to pass the Senate river and harbor appropriation measure, carrying $58,000,000, has been conceded for several days. It is likely that a joint resolution, appropriating a lump sum of $50,000,000, will be substituted. Officials of the War Department have estimated that it will require this amount to take care of existing projects.

Little difficulty is expected over any of the other supply bills, although Senate increases for submarines in the naval building programme may require concessions before this measure is agreed to, and the fate of the agricultural bill is in some doubt, owing to the McCumber rural credits rider, which was attached in the Senate. The House Committee on Agriculture will meet early tomorrow to wrestle with the latter problem. It is planned to submit terms for the McCumber rider the Farm Loan Credits bill, approved by the President and agreed to by Banking and Currency Committees of both houses. If this can be approved by the House in agreeing to a conference report, Senate leaders believe that it will pass the Senate without much trouble.

Senator Gore, who has had charge of the Agricultural bill in the Senate, discussed rural credits with President Wilson tonight, and it was understood afterward that Administration leaders were very hopeful that the Hollis Rural Credits bill would be included in the Agricultural bill when it was finally passed.

The eleventh-hour effort to accomplish farm credit legislation is expected to leave little opportunity for consideration of other general legislation, including the Philippine self-government and the water power dam site bills, which Administration leaders had hoped to pass. It also will operate to hold back the last desperate effort of party leaders to put through the Government Ship Purchase bill, as revised in conference.

President Wilson has made few engagements for the week, in expectation that he will be kept busy with work incident to the close of the present Congress on Thursday. He will be in almost constant communication with Senate and House leaders over pending legislation.

The most pressing executive question before the President today was whether to sign or veto the Seamen's bill passed yesterday by the Senate. A public hearing on the measure may be held within the next day or two, but officials generally look for a veto on account of the effect the bill would have on several treaties between the United States and foreign nations.

The President has not given up hope entirely of obtaining the passage of the Shipping, Philippine, and Conservation bills and the ratification of the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. His advisers have told him, however, not to be too optimistic regarding them. It was believed today that only the failure of important appropriation bills would cause the President to call an immediate extra session of Congress.

The question of whether the President would carry out his plans for arriving at the San Francisco Exposition on March 21 was undecided tonight. There were strong intimations that he might postpone the trip because of the foreign situation.

ARREST 'GENIUS' AS BEGGAR.

Prof. Fairfield's Son Spoiled at Harvard, Writes College Head.

Detective Thomas Kenny of the Jersey City police last night arrested Irving H. Fairfield, son of Prof. Fairfield of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. It is charged that Fairfield, who had been living with his wife and baby at 268 Barrow Street, Jersey City, had made a practice of begging from charity organization societies and citizens. The arrest was made on complaint of E. A. Ransom, Jr., Secretary of the S. P. C. C.

Young Fairfield has the misfortune of thinking that he is a genius, and has lived without work for several years.

BIG DISCOVERIES MADE FOR NATION

Continued from Page 1.

poses to obtain the toluol and benzol from crude petroleum also. I am further informed that these products can be produced from practically any American petroleum and that the supply can be made sufficient not only for the entire American trade, but also for other purposes. This process has gone far enough to indicate that the two products can be produced at a reasonable cost.

Safeguard in Time of War.

The real comforting thing, however, is that we have the knowledge that this new source of supply is at the command of our people, and that in time of great national stress, if the nation is ever called upon to defend itself, we shall be able to manufacture the most efficient and most powerful explosives known in warfare. Were it not for this discovery, it is possible that in such an emergency we might be compelled to rely largely on the greatly inferior explosives that were used in the time of our civil war, and this would spell national disaster.

"Dr. Rittman concludes from his experiments that this process may become more economical than the German method of obtaining these products from coal tar, as this process not only makes toluol and benzol, but also gasoline in considerable quantities. He intimated to me the possibility of the value of the gasoline being an important factor in paying the costs of the process. If this should prove to be true, it may result in eventually giving the United States a supremacy in the dye-stuffs industry that has for some time belonged to Germany, since toluol and benzol are the source of many of the important dye-stuffs that are used in the silk, cotton and woolen industries. It would also tend to prevent disturbances of the great industries engaged in the manufacture of silks, cottons, and woolens in such extraordinary times as we are now experiencing, for we would be able to supply them with the necessary dyes."

DISCOVERER IS ONLY 32.

Dr. Rittman Formerly Chief Chemist for United Gas Improvement Co.

It was in the chemical laboratories in Havemeyer Hall at Columbia University that Dr. Walter F. Rittman did the work resulting in the two discoveries now announced from Washington; he has been busy there on his work with petroleum products since last Summer. Previous to his entrance into this task he had done two years' work at Columbia for a doctor's degree.

Dr. Rittman was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1883—thus he is now only 32—and received his early education in Ohio. After being graduated from Ohio Northern College, he came East and continued his studies in chemistry at Swarthmore College, where he later taught for some time. In 1910 and 1911 he was chief chemist of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

In the Fall of 1912 Dr. Rittman entered Columbia and started work for his Ph.D. The degree was taken last June, and immediately afterward Dr. Rittman received an offer of a position as petroleum chemist for the Bureau of Mines. The principal laboratories of the bureau are at Pittsburgh, and Dr. Rittman went there and started work on the new gasoline process. The laboratories there, however, proved insufficient in some ways for the tests he was carrying out, so he accepted the invitation from the Chemistry Department of Columbia University to continue his work there.

The gasoline question was the one in which he was primarily interested, but his work on this suggested several lines of research in connection with the production of toluol and benzol, and indicated possibilities of developing halfformed ideas which he had had for some time. This work, which had been recognized by scientists for a long time as one in which there were great possibilities and which had interested Dr. Rittman long before, suddenly became of increased importance when the war broke out and the supply of coal tar products previously obtained from Germany was shut off. The successful completion of his gasoline process left him free to continue the other work.

Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at Columbia, in whose laboratories Dr. Rittman worked, said last night that the new process for making benzol and toluol ought to be of great commercial importance.

"It is hard to tell at this time," he said, "just what the commercial value will be, for often years intervene between the making of such discoveries and the actual putting of them into practice. But when fully established on a commercial basis the new processes should be extremely valuable."

Dr. Charles Frederick Chandler, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia from 1877 to 1911, said: "The war, which has caused a shortage in the supply of benzol and other coal tar products, which were manufactured chiefly in Germany, makes this discovery of increased importance at the present time. If it is found possible to make benzol much cheaper out of petroleum than out of coal tar it is possible that the process will become the standard, even when the difficulties of coal tar importation are removed."

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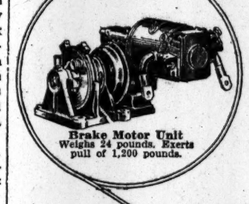

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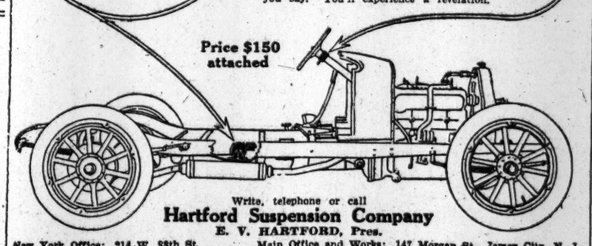

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NOTED MEN AID NEWSBOYS.

Committee to Raise $250,000 to Enlarge Clubhouse.

A campaign to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Club will shortly be undertaken, it was announced yesterday, by a Committee of Thirty, composed of business men interested in the boys' welfare. The campaign has grown out of the necessity for enlarging the accommodations of the present clubhouse at Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The club was established several years ago by the newspapers, and at first the membership was comparatively small, but now more than 2,000 boys belong and the quarters have been found to be inadequate.

Among those on the Committee of Thirty are Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title & Guarantee Company; LeRoy W. Baldwin, President of the Empire Trust Company; Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company; Ellis Parker Butler; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committe; William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; George W. Perkins and Marc Klaw.

Y.M.H.A. CELEBRATES PURIM.

Dr. Schulman Tells Why He Opposes Return to Palestine Movement.

One thousand members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association attended Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, partly to celebrate the festival of Purim and partly as an annual event of the association's to visit the Rev. Dr. Schulman, who is the President of the Metropolitan League of the association.

Felix M. Warburg, the President, told of the history of the association until the present time, when it is now a national organization.

Dr. Schulman strongly opposed the proposed return to Palestine.

"In America," he said, "we are Americans, and if there are those who wish to perpetuate Jewish customs and narrow nationalism, let it be done in Palestine, not here in America. The highest work of the Jews is not to teach customs, but how different races and peoples may live together in accord and harmony. It would seem that Christendom has not yet done this, although it teaches good-will toward men."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

B. T.

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasm. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

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LAST $1,500,000 WILL OF MRS. CUTTER VOID

Surrogate Cohalan Rejects the Document Attacked by Author of "Ready Money."

SEES INDICATIONS OF FRAUD

Questions Motives of Beneficiaries Who, He Says, Vied with Each Other for Bequests.

Surrogate Cohalan will announce his decision today in the contest of the will of Mrs. A. Gertrude Cutter, widow and third wife of Henry T. Cutter, the organizer of the Riker-Hegeman drug store chain and at one time said to be the largest stockholder in Hegeman & Co., which was filed under protest on May 18, 1914, and disposed of an estate of more than $1,500,000. The Surrogate refuses to admit the will.

Mrs. Cutter died on April 3, 1914. When her will was offered James H. Montgomery, her grandson, author of "Ready Money," alleged that the will was void and that Frank W. Tichenor, George Ramsay, and W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, had conspired to obtain possession of the entire estate. Under the will Mr. Montgomery was to receive $5,000, Ramsay $200,000, Mills $100,000, and Tichenor $50,000. A large part of the estate, in varying amounts was left to relatives, friends, and institutions, including $50,000 each to the City of Newburyport, Mass., and to Charlotte Cutter, a niece, and $15,000 each to Dr. John C. Bradner and Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, whose names appear in the Surrogate's decision.

The contest came to trial on Oct. 22, 1914, before Surrogate Cohalan. Peter B. Olney, Jr., Henry A. Linderman, an employe of the Union Trust Company, and William Gibney, a teller of the same company, testified that they were the witnesses of the will. In his decision Surrogate Cohalan says:

"Henry T. Cutter, a large stockholder in the drug house of Hegeman & Co., and his wife, Amelia G. or A. Gertrude Cutter, lived for about thirty-eight years in a large old-fashioned house at 781 Lexington Avenue, in this city. The house was sumptuously furnished with, as one witness described it, 'the best that money could buy.'

"In this home Mrs. Cutter gave many entertainments. The Cutters had no children. Up to the last ten years of her life, Mrs. Cutter lived as women in her circumstances usually do. She had servants and entertained her friends. She dressed well, even extravagantly. She attended the opera and the theatre. She had horses; employed a coachman, and went driving regularly. She gave to her toilet and appearance the care, and to the amenities of social intercourse, the attention naturally expected from a woman of refinement.

Sudden Change of Habits.

"When Cutter was about 75 years old, his wife then being about 65, a change came over their habits and method of living. Mrs. Cutter abandoned social interests, lost interest in dress, gave up the opera, disposed of her horses, discontinued her entertainments and discharged her servants. Eventually Cutter and his wife became recluses, almost unattended.

"In 1913 they lived by themselves, using only two rooms and a pantry on the second floor of their home, their only attendant being a furnaceman named Beamish, whose attention was irregular owing to drink. Mrs. Cutter prepared the meals on a two-burner gas stove in a pantry.

"After a serious illness, Cutter died on Jan. 20, 1914, about two months prior to the execution of the paper herein propounded, 83 or 84 years of age. He was helpless, feeble, and diseased.

"The upstairs rooms of the house were always in great disorder. Except for the basement, the house was kept locked. During this period Beamish looked after matters generally. He called in the morning and gained admission with a key which Mrs. Cutter let down on a string."

Surrogate Cohalan then gives a description of the neglected condition of the house and of Mrs. Cutter, including her antipathy to water and her having worn the same garments from January to March.

No Nurse for Dying Man.

His description of the death of Mr. Cutter, based on the evidence of Loretta McLaughlin, a seamstress, who remained in the house with Mrs. Cutter the last night of Cutter's illness, tells of insane disregard of the solemnity of the occasion and expressions of petty annoyance at the exigencies of the husband's last hours. The Surrogate adds:

"During Cutter's illness, and in spite of the fact that he was worth more than $1,500,000, Mrs. Cutter failed to call in a trained nurse or an attendant to wait on him."

The causes of the testratrix's death are then set forth, and it is stated that during her fatal illness "she habitually took large quantities of morphine and codein. She used these drugs up to within a day or two of her death. There is no evidence that the doctors ever attempted to procure for her a trained nurse; nor did Ramsay, Mills, or Tichenor ever attempt to bring in a trained nurse to take charge of this dying and suffering old woman.

"Their sole ambition seems to have been to get the largest possible bequest from Mrs. Cutter; their sole endeavor to vie with each other in attempting to obtain the last will signed by this diseased, drug-eating, dying old woman."

The Surrogate then describes the meeting on March 2, 1914, when the will which he refuses to admit was signed. He says that Ramsay, Mills, and their attorney came to the house.

"With them came the draftsman of the will, the witness Olney, a clerk in the attorney's office; Linderman, a clerk in the Union Trust Company, of which Mills was Vice President; Gibney, another clerk in the same bank, and Eckstein, an employe of a drug company in which Ramsay had an interest. Olney came at the direction of his employer, Linderman and Gibney by the direction of Mills, and Eckstein by telephonic direction of Ramsay. They were admitted by Beamish and brought downstairs to the basement. Tichenor, a beneficiary in the propounded paper, was at that time closeted with Mrs. Cutter. Ramsay told Beamish not to tell Tichenor that he, (Ramsay,) was in the house. When Tichenor left the house Ramsay went upstairs. He returned in a few minutes and invited the draftsman and the proposed witnesses to the will to come with him to the living room of Mrs. Cutter. They found Mrs. Cutter propped up on a couch, wrapped in blankets.

The Final Will Signed.

"The attorney read the will to her. As the different clauses were read she nodded or said 'Yes.' When the clause was read bequeathing the residuum of the estate to Ramsay and Mills, to divide among such charities as they saw fit, she remarked that she did not know about the charities, or words to that effect. She was told that most of the legacies were the same as those in her husband's will.

Surrogate Cohalan then says that the "mechanics of executing a will were gone through with a proper regard for the forms of law" at this meeting, and then says that this was the third will made by Mrs. Cutter in the last nine months of her life. "In August, 1913," he says, "Tichenor supervised the execution of a will in which Mrs. Cutter bequeathed to him a legacy of $500,000. On March 11, 1914, (ten days prior to the execution of the will propounded for probate herein,) Frauenthal's attorney, Mr. Kendall, prepared a will. In this will Tichenor's legacy was cut to $50,000, and the residuary estate, (which may amount to $700,000,) was left to an institution of which Frauenthal was the head. Tichenor was unaware of the will of March 11 or the one offered for probate herein. In these two wills Ramsay and Mills received legacies of $200,000 and $100,000 respectively."

The Surrogate then comments on the fact that in the will upon which he makes his decision there is a third change in the amounts left to the contending parties, in that Ramsay and Mills are to receive the great bulk of the estate for their charities, and Dr. Frauenthal receives only $15,000.

He then says that Mrs. Cutter during the last few months of her life "was apt to favor in her will whoever procured and supervised the execution thereof," and further mentions testimony that shows that Ramsay "staged" the last will himself.

The Surrogate touches briefly on the testimony of alienists called by the proponents, and closes with the statement:

"The above facts show this to be a case having all the ordinary indications of fraud."

WAVES SAVED SHIP AFIRE.

Blazing Benzine from La Habra Overflowed Around Her.

A blazing ship upon a sea of fire, the Norwegian tank steamship La Habra was saved from destruction by the tremendous seas that broke over her, and her Captain, after hope had almost been abandoned, navigated her safely into Horta, Fayal, the Azores. The Chief Officer and five of the men were lost when the fire burned through the line holding their small boat, and they drifted off into the gale.

The details were reported yesterday by Capt. Barendse of the Holland America freighter Zandijk that arrived from Rotterdam. It was the first news to reach here of the fire on La Habra, for she was overdue when a brief cable announced her arrival at Horta on Feb. 7.

La Habra was on her way from Talara Bay, Peru, to Lordon with a cargo of benzine. She passed through the canal in January, and this was the last heard of her until she made Fayal. She was nearing that port when there was an explosion in the cargo, and this was followed by a fire, which soon spread almost from stem to stern. Some of the men were caught in the forward part of the vessel and some aft. Capt. Bugge and those on the bridge had to take refuge on the bow.

Realizing that the fire would burn the gear, the Captain ordered the lifeboats lowered. In the intense heat the men had to work in relays. A northwest gale was blowing at the time and towering seas were running. The crew succeeded in getting one boat into the water, and into it the Chief Officer and five of the men were ordered.

The crew were working to save the boat from being smashed against the tanker's side, and waiting for the word to abandon ship when the hatches were blown open and the burning cargo shot into the air. The men on the La Habra fled to safety, and for a second it rained burning benzine. It flowed into the sea and the ship appeared to be upon a sea of fire. The line holding the small boat to the ship's side burned through and those crouching on the steamer's deck caught a fleeting glimpse of the small boat as it topped an oil-lit wave. The boat was never seen again.

La Habra began to drift off into the sea and the waves broke over her and poured into the uncovered hatches. It was the seas that put the fire out. An examination of the charred remains of the chart house disclosed that the charts and navigating instruments had been destroyed.

Five Artists Cartoon Mitchel.

One hundred members of the New York Illustrators' Association, composed of the cartoonists and artists of daily papers and periodicals, gathered yesterday at the City Hall to pose for motion pictures taken by Pathé Frères, which will be shown at the illustrators' dinner at midnight next Saturday in the Castle Cave, 271 Seventh Avenue. One of the features of the pictures was a caricature of Mayor Mitchel as Father Knickerbocker, drawn jointly by Marcus of THE TIMES, Briggs of The Tribune, Rehse of The World, Carter of The Evening Sun, and Schultz of The American. The drawing will be presented to the Mayor, who will attend the dinner.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS DINE

250 Take Fourth Degree at Order's Annual Meeting.

The Knights of Columbus of the First New York District held their annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor yesterday. In the afternoon 250 of the members took the fourth degree, the highest bestowed by the organization. In the evening there was a dinner attended by 550 members.

William P. Larkin, State Deputy, presided, and the speakers included George E. Lanagan, Master of the First District; the Right Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, Bishop of London, Ontario; Controller William A. Prendergast, Peter F. McLoughlin, and the Rev. F. P. Duffy.

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You may buy your first Royal Typewriter because of what others say about it.
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AMONG artists none but the master knows what to leave out.

Which is true whether the artist depicts on canvas or expresses his art in terms of style.

Here at Best's the things you buy are distinctive as much for the absence of the extreme as for the fitness of what is included.

Never the fussiness of extra pleats, where fewer pleats serve best; never an uncalled-for row of insertion; never too many bows of ribbon; never the trifling do-dabs that destroy the elegance of simplicity.

"Best" Styles of Distinction

Showing Exclusive Models Attractively Priced

The New Spring Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Portraying the latest trend of fashion, shown in modish materials and shades, featuring the Soldat, Joffre and Belgian blues, also army grays, beige and the new checks. In the regular stock are to be seen:

Tailor-made Suits in Eton and sport effects, of gabardine or serge; navy or black..... **25.00**

Smart Suits of Imported English mixtures or black and white checks..... **29.75**

Exclusive Afternoon Dresses

18.50

The "Handkerchief Frock" is a decidedly smart, new model, shown in silk crepe de chine of superior quality; beige, grays, tans or navy.

Smart Spring Coats

16.50 25.00 29.75

Shown in the new coverts, shepherd checks and novelty mixtures; in exclusive models of smart individuality.

New Crepe de Chine Waists

For Women and Misses

Effective new models are shown in the new tones of peach, maize, bisque, flesh and white. It is the touch of difference that distinguishes these models, a new sleeve effect or an entirely new collar, perhaps—the smart chic and individuality of "Best" models. In the regular stock upward from..... **5.75**

New Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats

For Women and Misses

2.95 3.95 5.00

In the regular stock is now displayed a number of attractive new spring models in all of the street shades, which offer excellent values for the quality of the materials.

The Exclusive "Besco" Corsets

For Women and Misses

3.00 Upward

Complete assortments of new spring models are being shown, adapted to all figures, in plain or fancy materials, at prices ranging upward to 20.00. The "Besco," our exclusive make, is a superior corset at moderate price.

Brassieres, in the new spring models.....**50c to 15.00**

Spring Coats of Individuality

For Girls and Misses to 17 Years—4th Floor

Exclusive models, cut on original lines, to our own careful sizings, which make Best & Co. styles uniformly smart and authoritative. The regular stock is showing these interesting values.

Little Girls' Coats in smart black and white checks, Belgian blue or navy serge; 3½ to 7 yrs. **6.95**

Girls' Dress Coats of fine serge in plain shades, or checks, half silk lined; 10 to 15 years..... **12.75**

Misses' Coats of English checks, coverts or gabardine; silk lined; 14, 16 and 17 years.... **25.00**

Early Spring Styles

For Misses—14, 16 and 17 Years

One-piece Dress of white French linen, in a charming new model..... **5.00**

Misses' Dressy Tailor-made Suit of vigro cloth, gabardine or the fashionable new checks; semi-Empire coat model with suspender skirt..... **25.00**

An Important Sale of Girls' Fibre Silk Sweaters

2.95

No Credits—No Approvals

A new coat model in two color combinations, featuring all of the fashionable new spring shades; sizes 28 to 34.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark.

A Special Sale of 197 Infants' White Dresses

Sizes 6 Months to 3 Years—3rd Floor

50c to 2.85

Being about one-third less than regular prices.

An odd lot of machine-made dresses that have become somewhat soiled. In most instances only one of a style. In Yoke, Gretchen and other models.

150 Slightly Mussed Fine Baby Garments Reduced About One-third

Many garments appear as beautiful as fresh goods, they are so slightly mussed. Only one of a style—our samples, including:

Cashmere and Crepe de Chine Sacques, Hood Shawls, Wrappers, Worsted Jackets, Flannel Petticoats, Afghans, Bootees, and other pretty things.

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B. Altman & Co.

Department for
Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

Women's Tailor-made Suits
in the new mannish effects, made of the finest quality English covert cloth, checked materials, homespuns or whipcords,
Made to order . . . at $68.00

As an additional feature B. Altman & Co. will introduce

The New Hussar Suit (registered)
for Women and Misses
which will also be made to order at $68.00

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Only eighty-two years ago Chicago was organized as a village with twenty-seven voters.

Today it is the fourth largest city on earth.

Within the memory of living men, it was a perilous journey of many weeks from civilization to the frontier village of Chicago.

Today Chicago is the greatest railroad center in the world.

Chicago is located in the very center of the richest agricultural district the world has ever known. It dominates a vast territory to which the world pays willing tribute annually.

Yet Chicago is far more than a mere clearing house between the Mississippi Valley and the world. The manufactured products of Chicago amount to about one billion five hundred million dollars each year.

There are more people within the city limits of Chicago than in the fourteen largest cities of Canada, and more people in the state of Illinois than in the whole Dominion. There are more people in Chicago than in the seven cities of San Francisco, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Washington, New Orleans, Kansas City and Denver. There are more people in Illinois than in the ten states of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Arizona.

There are twenty National and seventy-nine State Banks in Chicago, with a combined capital of over $90,000,000 and deposits in excess of $1,000,000,000. In volume of Bank Clearings Chicago is the second city in the United States. The Clearings for 1914 amounted to $15,692,828,996—this being $259,000,000 greater than the combined clearings of Boston and Philadelphia.

It is natural that the newspaper which for sixty-eight years has been the dominant force in this representative American city should have been named by its readers "The World's Greatest Newspaper."

As a business enterprise The Chicago Tribune ranks among the leading newspaper properties in the United States. It may be first. It certainly is not less than fourth.

In Sunday circulation The Chicago Tribune ranks second in the United States. In morning circulation it ranks third.

In volume of advertising printed The Chicago Tribune ranks first among all the metropolitan newspapers in the world. Its average advertising rate is as high as that of any newspaper in New York City.

Not a single reader is obtained through premium, contest, coupon, or any other form of bribe.

Not a single advertiser is offered anything except the privilege of addressing Tribune readers at Tribune rates.

A combination of many minds has planned and presented feature after feature designed to attract and to hold new readers.

A combination of many minds has developed and perfected merchandising plans for the benefit of advertisers.

Any honest manufacturer who wants to sell his product in the Middle West can make money for himself by calling at the address at the bottom of this page.

The Chicago Tribune maintains a Syndicate Department from which other newspapers may obtain at a nominal price the best features that it is possible for money to buy. This department, unlike the average newspaper supply syndicate, is not run primarily for profit. Not a single feature is handled except what goes into The Tribune. If it's not good enough for The Tribune to publish, it's not good enough to sell. This rule absolutely insures a high standard of excellence.

These features include Comics, Fashion Pages, Sport Pages, Moving Picture Stories, Cookery, Beauty Culture, Foreign Letters, Talks to Women, Cartoons, etc., by the best artists and writers that money will secure.

At the present writing The Chicago Tribune has six special representatives at or near the various theaters of War in Europe, including two photographers of still and moving pictures.

Thousands of people in New York have already seen moving pictures of the theater of War in Belgium, taken by a staff photographer of The Chicago Tribune.

In order to establish a more intimate connection with advertisers, advertising agents and publishers in the East, The Chicago Tribune has opened new offices at 251 Fifth Avenue, corner of 28th Street, New York, where arrangements have been made to serve the customers of its Advertising and Syndicate Departments with a maximum of efficiency and comfort.

In addition, these offices will be equipped to provide information concerning Schools, Summer and Winter Resorts, Railway and Steamship Travel, for the benefit not only of Chicagoans visiting New York but also of the general public.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

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251 Fifth Avenue (Corner 28th Street) New York

YANKEES LEAVE FOR SOUTH--BOXING--ATHLETICS--POOL

SOUTHLAND CALLS YANKEE PLAYERS

Manager Donovan Optimistic, but Not Boastful, as Team Leaves for Savannah.

Just before the Yankees left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday for Savannah Manager Bill Donovan said: "I am not counting on winning a pennant, nor am I making any rash predictions, but I think four weeks at Savannah will make a big difference in this club. It does not look like such a bad baseball outfit to me. The pitching staff measures up with any in the league, and I think the preliminary work of the pitchers in Hot Springs will bring them to Savannah in condition to pitch fast ball for our batting practice.

"What we need most of all," continued Donovan, "are batters, and much of the attention at the training camp will be toward this branch of the game. I look for some good hitting this year from such men as Cree, Pipp, and High, and we still hope to add some batting strength before the season begins."

There was a good-sized crowd of fans at the station to see the baseball players start South. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., President of the club, wished the boys good luck. Capt. T. L. Huston and Business Manager Harry Sparrow were in charge of the party. At Baltimore the party will be joined by Capt. Roger Peckinpaugh, Birdie Cree, Lute Boone, Fritz Maisel, and Charley Schwert, the University of Pennsylvania catcher.

Another member of the party was Jimmy Duggan, the Yankees' new trainer. Duggan has the reputation of being a tiptop conditioner of athletes. If enthusiasm counts for anything, he ought to make good in his new job.

"I'm impatient to get down there and get to work on sore, lame arms," Duggan said, "and if hard work counts for anything, you'll see that bunch come back here in fine shape, believe me. Just leave it to me; they'll all be trained up to the minute when they hit this town again."

When Col. Ruppert arrived at the station he had with him a youngster named Arthur Pickering, an amateur catcher, who comes from Paterson. Col. Ruppert introduced the youngster to Manager Donovan, who invited him to go to the training camp. Pickering at once signed a probationary contract, using his dress-suit case as a writing desk, and jumped on to the train.

The deal for the purchase of Paddy Baumann, the Providence third baseman, has not yet been completed, but it is expected that he will be a member of the club before the team returns North.

The players who left yesterday were Ray Fisher, R. J. Kelly, a Lowell first baseman; Jimmy Ring, a Lowell pitcher; Paul Lewis, a pitcher from Hoboken, and Bill Tamm, an infielder from Newburg. Coach "Duke" Farrell completed the party. These players, with the exception of Fisher, are only experiments, but Manager Donovan said he would give everybody a chance.

The pitchers and catchers who are at Hot Springs with Scout Joe Kelley will report at the Savannah camp about March 8. They are Sweeney, Nunamaker, Ray Caldwell, King Cole, Ray Keating, Jack Warhop, and Carroll Brown.

At the close of the training season, when the major league clubs will be compelled to cut down their squads, Scout Joe Kelley plans to make a flying tour to several of the camps, hoping to pick up some of the excess talent of the other clubs. This will be the Yankees only change of getting any promising new players, because last season New York was the only club in either league that did not get a player in the draft or by purchase, so Manager Donovan is up against the stiff proposition of beginning the season with practically the same crowd of players that ended the season in 1914. He is very optimistic, however.

Tars Again Win in Baseball.

The Second Naval Battalion indoor baseball team yesterday defeated the Bay Ridge Athletics by a 4 to 2 count in the former's Brooklyn armory. Brown, catcher for the tars, featured the game with his two home runs, the first coming in the fourth inning and the second in the eighth. No one was on base on either occasion. The pitching of Guare, who has been winning consistently for the Battalion boys, was another feature. The deciding game of the series between the Athletics and Battalion will be played off a week from next Sunday. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Bay Ridge Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	2
Second Naval Bat'n	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	4	6	1

Batteries—Ross and Underwood; Guare, Brown, and Campbell. Umpire—Mr. Hamilton.

Feds' Advance Guard Starts.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28.—Manager E. J. Oakes, Capt. Edward Konetchy, and two players formed the squad of the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club, which left here tonight for the training camp at Augusta, Ga. Other players will join them on the way or go direct to the camp.

Reds on Their Way South.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Twelve players of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club left here today for the Spring training grounds at Alexandria, La. Other players of the club will board the train en route or proceed direct from their homes to Alexandria. Manager Charles Herzog is already at the training camp.

Young Spotts Lands Four Prizes.

If there is a secret in the handling of a shotgun, young Ralph K. Spotts, the 14-year-old son of the champion, Ralph H. Spotts, has surely discovered and applied it. Shooting against thirteen others, including his father, at the regular weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, he walked off with four prizes out of the seven matches contested.

His first win was the February Cup, in which he returned a full score. There were eight ties in the shoot for the take-home trophy and in the shoot-off young Spotts was the victor. Eight more ties of full scores of 25 were returned in the next match for the Accumulation Cup, and in this the boy was the winner in the shoot-off, and when the 100-"bird" handicap ties—three of them—were shot off, he again was the victor. Excluding his ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contest figures, it was found that he had broken 81 blue rocks out of his 100.

A. L. Burns did some excellent work when he took the lead for the high gun scratch medal. Burns tied McMahon in the shoot for the Visitors' Cup, and in the shoot-off he won, which gives him the cup outright, he being the first man to win three legs for the trophy. B. M. Higginson was the winner of both the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch contests.

Crampton Wins Two Cups at Traps.

Foster Crampton won two cups yesterday by his trapshooting at the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y. In the competition for the Wilcox Cup, 100-bird handicap shoot, Mr. Crampton, shooting from scratch, had high score, with 87 breaks. In the 50-target shoot for the monthly cup Mr. Crampton, who was scratch man in this event also, made a score of 44, which won the cup. In the shooting for the season cup he was beaten by one point by Edwin T. Fox, who had a handicap of 4, while Crampton was scratch man. The scores:

Monthly Cup.—Foster Crampton, 44—scratch—44; S. A. Megeah, 40—scratch—40; Martin McGoy, 38—2—40.

Season Cup.—Edwin T. Fox, 39—4—43; T. F. Wilcox, 38—4—42; Foster Crampton, 42—scratch—42.

Wilcox Cup.—Foster Crampton, 87—scratch—87; Edwin T. Fox, 78—8—86; T. F. Wilcox, 74—8—82.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Honors were divided yesterday at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps between the ten men who competed for the prizes. George P. Granbery won the Take Home Trophy after he and C. A. Marsland had shot off a tie of 25 blue rocks. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup, A. E. Eldridge won the leg, but B. R. Stoddard and C. C. Moore had each won previous legs, and in the shoot-off Stoddard won. Stoddard and Marsland each won legs yesterday for the Accumulation Cup, and in the shoot for the distance handicap prize (the Stevens Cup) Stoddard and A. E. Eldridge each won a leg. The 10 and 15-"bird" scratch prizes were won by A. E. Eldridge and Stuart Scott, respectively.

WARDS REFUSE TO BUDGE.

Fail to be Persuaded to Allow Brooklyn to Play Sunday Ball in Newark.

Robert B. Ward and George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Club and Pat Powers and Harry Sinclair of the Newark Feds all returned from the Federal League conclave in Buffalo yesterday. The schedule will be held up for two weeks, pending the outcome of the Kansas City injunction against the Newark Club project.

While in Buffalo it is understood that strong influence was brought to bear upon Robert B. Ward, Vice President of the league, to change his mind in relation to Sunday baseball. The Wards will not permit their club to play on Sundays. It was pointed out by the other club owners that Sunday games in Newark with Brooklyn as the visiting Club would prove a great attraction not only from Newark and surrounding cities, but from Brooklyn and New York. Pat Powers is especially anxious to have the Wards permit their club to play in Newark on Sundays, as he thinks this would be the biggest drawing card on the schedule.

The Wards, however, stuck to the decision they made when they went into baseball, that the Brookfeds must observe the Sabbath. Although this decision will probably mean a deal in lost gate receipts, nevertheless the other club owners must submit to Mr. Ward's decision.

The attitude of the Wards is naturally quite a disappointment to the new owners of the Newark club, but they hope that when the schedule is finally announced on March 13 at Pittsburgh that they will receive a number of attractive Sunday dates.

The first installment of the Brooklyn Federal League Club sailed from here Saturday on the steamer Creole for New Orleans. The party, in charge of pitcher Tom Seaton, included Danny Murphy, the old Athletic star; Ed Lafitte, Joe Finneran, Arthur Watson, Chappelle, Upham, the pitcher who recently jumped from Rochester, and Bert Edwards, a local infielder.

Manager Lee Magee is in Cincinnati, where he will round up a number of players and start for Browns Wells, Miss., on March 4. He expects that the whole squad will be ready for duty on March 5. In the party which Magee will take from Cincinnati will be Mike Simon, the Pittsburgh catcher; Artie Hoffman, Jim Delehanty, Holt, Gagnier, Anderson, and Steve Evans. Cullop, Jim Bluejacket, Land Cooper, Wilson, and Marty Walsh, a brother of Big Ed Walsh of the White Sox, will go to Browns Wells from their homes.

TIE IN HOCKEY PLAY.

Boston A. A. and St. Nicks Lead in Race—Important Games This Week.

Followers of hockey will find much of interest in the games which are to be played this week. With St. Nicholas and the Boston A. A. tied for first place, and with each having hard matches to play, there may be a break in their relative positions which will tend toward a determination of which one will win the Amateur Hockey League championship. The game which will probably be watched with the greatest interest will be that between the Hockey Club and the Boston A. A. at Boston Saturday night. The Hockey Club has been improving rapidly of late, and put forth a hard fight against St. Nicholas, so that the Boston players will have a hard struggle to maintain their position in the lead at the expense of the Hockey Club.

The first game of the week in this city, which will be played tomorrow night at St. Nicholas Rink, will bring together the Hockey Club and the Crescent A. C. The Hockey Club seven has jumped from last place in the league to third, and is determined that the half moon players shall not be permitted to pull the team down. The two are tied for the third position and the Crescent team is just as confident of victory as the Hockey Club, so that the match will probably afford as interesting an exhibition as any that has been played.

The game Saturday night will place the St. Nicholas team against the Irish-American seven, and in view of the recent showing of the Irish team, in spite of the fact that it is last in the race, the St. Nicks will have to play hard to win. Standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nicholas	5	1	.833	Crescent	2	4	.333
Boston A. A.	5	1	.833	I.-A. A. C.	1	5	.167
Hockey Club	2	4	.333				

COOPERSTOWN LOSES GAME.

Onwentsia Polo Team Captures All-American Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The Cooperstown national polo champions were finally beaten today for the chief prize Coronado tournaments have to offer, the Pacific Coast All-American Polo trophy. An Onwentsia four were the conquerors and winners of the cup by a score of 8 to 6¼. The hitting of Devereux Milburn and his keen anticipation of the Cooperstown plays were the greatest feature of the contest. Hugh Drury was an ever-present menace to Cooperstown advances, and McLaughlin and Webb, in the forward positions, were well supplied with passes.

Until the seventh period Cooperstown team work seemed to show a slight advantage and forecast victory. Up to this period the champions had scored a net count of 6¼ to Onwentsia's 5.

In the remaining two periods Webb made the most of opportunities and drove three goals. Cooperstown attempted to force advances and rode desperately. It was under these circumstances that Milburn's terrific hitting and analysis of the attack was most effectively shown. From the moment they had obtained the lead the Onwentsia defense was absolutely impenetrable. The line-up and summary:

Onwentsia—No. 1—Frederic McLaughlin, 2; No. 2—J. Watson Webb, 4; No. 3—Hugh Drury, 1; Back—Devereux Milburn, 1. Total goals—8.

Cooperstown—No. 1—F. S. Vonstade, 2; No. 2—C. C. Rumsey, 1; No. 3—C. Perry Beadleston, 4; Back—Malcolm Stevenson, 0. Total goals—7.

Penalties—Stevenson, foul, safety. Net score—6¼. Referee—Thomas Le Boutellier.

Champion Dogs in Charity Show.

The Charity Dog Show which will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 19 and 20, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charities, promises to rank well up with the Westminster Kennel Club show, which has just closed. From the entries that are being received it is practically assured that there will be all of the prominent winners from the Garden event benched at the armory, and the total number of dogs will probably be as great. George W. Quintard, who was one of the most successful exhibitors at the Garden, will again place in competition his wonderful kennel of wire-haired fox terriers, including probably Matford Vic and Wireboy of Paignton, judged the two best dogs in the Garden event. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., will bench his prize winning St. Bernards, and Dr. James E. Hair will again place in competition his remarkable English setter, Albert's Mallwyd Mixture, said to be one of the best specimens of the breed that has been exhibited in thirty years. A novelty will be the classification for Cairn terriers, a rare breed which will be filled by some of the best specimens in this country. The Cairn is really the oldest of the Scotch breeds. Among the German sheepdogs will be Hilda von Brentzal, which was recently with the German Army in Northern France and has been in this country only a few weeks. There are also to be five special classes for dogs of this breed owned by members of the New York police force.

Bohlen Takes Iselin Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 28.—In the finals yesterday for the C. Oliver Iselin Cup, played for in a handicap tournament at the Palmetto Golf Club, Charles M. Bohlen won the cup by one up from Thomas Hitchcock. This week the mixed foursome tournament will begin, the cup being presented by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Hoyt in Good Shooting Form.

Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., displayed good trapshooting form yesterday by capturing two of the prizes in the Manhasset Yacht Club's shoot at Port Washington. Competing against eight others and shooting from scratch, he won the Take Home Trophy with a score of 44 out of the possible 50, and with a total of 82 he annexed the high-gun prize for the day.

Bowling Clubs' 30th Anniversary.

The United Bowling Clubs of New York will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the organization tonight at New York Maennerchor Hall, 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, with a banquet and ball.

GIANTS' FORCES NOW HOLD MARLIN

McGraw's Big Squad, Forty Strong, Ready to Begin Actual Training Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—The training of the Giant squad of ball players is due for its real beginning tomorrow, and with the arrival today of two batches of gladiators, this municipality now harbors forty candidates for the team, with a few scattering counties to be heard from. Manager McGraw is not here yet, nor is Fromme, Robertson, McLean, and Palmero. McGraw, who brought a big consignment of talent out of New York last Thursday, gave them the slip somewhere in Texas yesterday.

The players whom Eddie Brannick, Assistant Secretary, brought to town in the small hours Saturday morning were: Mathewson, Murray, Merkle, Marquard, Bescher, Thorpe, Fletcher, Pieh, Burns, and Schupp, all more or less old standbys; George Chalmers, the former Phillie twirler; Al Williams, ex-Fordham pitcher, and with the Giants last Spring; Carl Scull, and C. Press, new pitchers; Desmond Beatty and Ralph Reed, young infielders, and L. Wendell, a new catcher.

Marlin fairly teemed with ball players later in the day when the foreign troop came to town: Tesreau, Snodgrass, Doyle, Grant, and Lobert. When everybody is on hand the New York party will, with retinue, number over sixty. Arthur Devlin and Cy Seymour, doughty Giants once upon a time, came with the New York delegation. The material now in Marlin represents eighteen pitchers, eleven infielders, five catchers, and six outfielders. From all this quantity, it seems that some additional strength could be had. With the good form that Marshall and Smith have been showing, there is promise of a stronger catching corps than for some years.

The squad looks robust as to health. Fletcher from his Honolulu jaunt is carrying more avoirdupois, something he has needed. Rube Marquard declares vehemently that the reports that he was closely akin to a nervous wreck were far from the truth. "I weigh more than I ever did," asserts the Rube, "and am in better health than for several seasons."

"What about that $1,500 you got from the Wards for signing with the Brooklyn Federals?"

"I gave that back to them," said Rube.

Fred Merkle played golf a lot this Winter, picked up points from professionals and avowed today that what is engaging him most just now, is not how to make use of the baseball swing in golf but how to apply the golf swing to the baseball. He believes he will improve his own batting this season that way if he can carry out tricks of the swing, position of arms and application of power from golf to baseball.

Last night's big fire was a hot topic among the players today. Those who were not busy helping fight the blaze were busy packing trunks preparatory to making a hurried exit in case their hotel took fire. It was in danger, but the danger was averted. Fred Cook cut his pitching hand rescuing furniture from a burning house, but the cut is slight.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Many Leading Players Will Compete in Big Invitation Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28.—Many of the leading tennis players in the East are interested in the preliminary plans for the invitation tennis tournament which will be played at the Newport Casino next August, for which the Casino Governors, including Henry A. C. Taylor, Frank K. Sturgis, Edward J. Berwind, George Peabody Wetmore, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Lispenard Stewart, George L. Rives, Milton S. Barger, Egerton L. Winthrop, William Woodward, George R. Fearing, Henry O. Havemeyer and others, are already planning to make it the most important tournament of its kind ever held in this country.

It is known positively that the most noted players, both women and men, will take part. The Tennis Committee of the Casino consists of Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

DINNER FOR CYCLISTS.

Certificates Awarded at Annual Banquet of Century Road Club.

Ninety-five members and guests of the Century Road Club Association were present Saturday night at the fifteenth annual banquet given under the auspices of the New York Division at the Broadway Central Hotel. Among those present were President E. Lee Ferguson, D. M. Adee, President of the National Cycling Association; Chief J. Castles, R. F. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association; Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, one of the charter members of the association; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, John J. Garraty, "Pete" Wollenschlager, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gliesman, Joseph G. Kopsky, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Mitchell, N. K. Jacobson, Alexander Palma, I. Taub, Frank Van Aken, Sylvain Segal, Ralph W. Zarr, A. R. Jacobson, Benjamin Golden, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hawkins, George H. Segal, William N. Winquist, George Bieregel, Andrew N. Segal, C. E. Burch, A. H. Minterman, John A. Olson, Fred M. Sanborn of Baltimore, and Frank Nemzer.

The following were awarded certificates of merit: F. M. Sanborn of Baltimore, R. W. Zarr, and George Steppello for riding over 5,000 miles during 1914; Sylvain Segal, and J. M. Mitchell for riding veteran centuries; Edwin Jensen, Berthold Baker, and John Welton for establishing new road records. The following received medals for the National century and mileage competition: F. M. Sanborn, R. W. Zarr, and George Steppello. Sanborn also won the New York Division Mileage Trophy. The following list shows last year's prize winners:

Membership Competition—Berthold Baker, George Steppello, and A. R. Jacobson.

Weekly Point Races—J. Naphtal, E. Jensen, and H. A. Whiteman.

Championship Competition—Arthur Morgan, I. Taub, and Joseph Naphtal.

Thanksgiving Day Team Race.—First team, A. Schuber and Alex Palma; second team, I. Taub and G. Steppello; third team, J. Naphtal and R. Wolfson.

Schuber Wins Cycling Race.

Adolph Schuber won the second of the weekly point races of the Century Road Club Association yesterday afternoon over the Pelham Parkway course by less than a wheel length from John Welton, the two coming to the tape in the final sprint on all but even terms. A. Desimore, who was the winner of the event last week, was placed on scratch in yesterday's race, and could not overtake the big handicap men. A strong wind held the riders back on the north stretch, but despite this good time was made over the course. Fifteen men competed in the race. The order of finish:

Adolph Schuber, John Welton, George Steppello, Louis Zemo, A. Desimore, Joseph Cauldwell, M. Zemo, Arthur Wolfson, H. Carroll, W. F. Thompson, Alex Palma, Berthold Baker, Ray Cauldwell, William Winquist, and S. A. Styles.

Grab Bag Stake Closes Today.

Entries for the Piping Rock Grab Bag Handicap, to be run over the Locust Valley course during the Spring meeting will close today. This event for two-year-olds was won last year by Harry Payne Whitney's Prince Henry under an impost of 120 pounds. The value of the race in 1914 was $5,000, and is one of the richest stakes raced for at the hunting meeting. It is closed to members of the Piping Rock Racing Association.

Williams-Kilbane Bout Assured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Definite announcement that the six-round bout between Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, and Kid Williams, holder of the bantamweight title, will be held in this city on March 17 was made tonight by Harry Edwards, President of the Olympia Athletic Association, which has secured the bout. Signed articles of agreement accompanied by a $500 forfeit for weight and appearance, Edwards said, were received by mail tonight from Kilbane and his manager, who are in Cleveland. The articles were signed last week by Sam Harris, manager of Kid Williams, who posted his forfeit at that time.

PELKY READY FOR COFFEY.

Heavyweights Will Hold Centre of Stage at Fairmont A. C.

Billy Gibson's Fairmont A. C. will be the scene of the week's boxing feature on Thursday night, when Jim Coffey, the "Roscommon Giant," boxes ten rounds with Arthur Pelky, the Chicopee (Mass.) heavyweight. In this contest Coffey will be compelled to exhibit his best form to win, for Pelky, in addition to being one of the sturdiest heavyweights in the ring today, knows how to box. It is months since Pelky was last seen by New York boxing enthusiasts, and in the meantime Western reports say he has become a strong contender for the white heavy championship.

Pelky will arrive here tomorrow and will go to Dal Hawkins's roadhouse to complete his training. Coffey has been working at a local gymnasium. The semi-final bout between "Irish Patsey" Cline and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers should result in another fast contest.

Another equally important contest will be that between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Benny Leonard of Harlem, which will open the new 135th Street Athletic Club tomorrow night. As a precaution, Manager Fordon yesterday took the club's physician, Dr. Louis Rosenthall, to the camps of the principals and had them examined. After it was ascertained that they were in perfect condition, the men were compelled to post an appearance forfeit of $250 each.

Dundee has not appeared here in quite some time, and it is expected that this fact alone will draw a large crowd of enthusiasts to the 135th Street club. For his semi-final attraction Manager Fordon has matched Bob McAllister, the Western boxer, and Kid Wagner, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., for ten rounds.

Willie Ritchie is on his way to New York and will arrive here tonight at 5:30, when he will be met at the Grand Central Station by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of the Garden and a delegation of friends. After a dinner to be given in his honor, Ritchie will discuss the minor details of his match with Welsh, which takes place at Madison Square Garden on March 11, including the posting of forfeits and the referee question.

While Manager Johnston will hold out for the official referee, Billy Roche, to act as the third man in the ring, he will not allow the match to fall through if the principals in the contest insist on a change. Bob Vernon, who was stakeholder in the last Ritchie-Welsh contest, is the latest to be mentioned as referee for the bout, Jim Buckley, Patsy Haley, Jack McGuigan, and Mat Hinkel of Cleveland also being among those who are anxious to officiate.

The Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem will stage two ten-round bouts tonight, in which Eddie Kelly, the "Pride of Harlem," and Frankie Nelson of Hoboken and Billy Fitzsimmons and Al Nash will be opponents. There will be a special bout between Jack Gannon and Johnny Gannon, west side rivals.

East side youngsters will furnish the attraction at the Long Acre A. A. tonight. In the first of the ten-round exhibitions the principals will be Young Benny and Young Bloom, and in the second Brownie Bailes will be opposed to Jimmy Gray.

The seventh series of semi-professional tryout bouts will be held at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Twenty evenly matched glove wielders will furnish the sport. Eddie Moran of Providence and Frankie Diemeyer of Brooklyn will figure in the first star bout, and Battling Lahn of Brooklyn and Mickey Dunn, also of Brooklyn, will box in the other ten-round bout.

Jack Dillon, the light heavyweight from Indianapolis, who is practically matched with Gunboat Smith, has been preparing at his quarters in Philadelphia for his ten-round tilt with Tom McCarty, the Montana Cowboy, at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Dillon has made good in the East, and his followers believe he will have little difficulty defeating McCarty. The remainder of the programme will consist of bouts between Josh Mathews and Young Bruno, Young McDonald and Jem Mace, and Harry Nelson and Sammy Clark.

The Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, will hold its next entertainment on Friday night. Three ten-round bouts have been arranged for that night. The opening bout will introduce Gardner Brooks of Lowell, Mass., and Sammy Diamond of Jersey City. Brooks is a cousin of Jimmy Gardner, and has been a sensation in the New England States. In the second Eddie Butler of Kansas City boxes Bobby Moore of the west side. In the final Young Drummie of Jersey City will mix with Joe Goldberg of Rochester.

LONDON LOSES CUP TIE.

Final English Soccer Football Match to be Played in Provinces.

The final match for the professional association football championship of England, popularly known as the cup tie final, will not be played in London this Spring, but in one of the provincial cities. Professional association football is the game of the British masses, like professional baseball in the United States. The game to decide which team shall hold the English cup is even more important than the English-Scottish championship. It is usually held on the Crystal Palace field, and draws a crowd, in normal times, of about 150,000 persons, of whom perhaps a third are unable to get a sight of the field and leave the grounds.

While it is doubtful if these attendance figures will be reached this Spring, the final match will not lack patronage. Notwithstanding the war 918,000 spectators paid $126,565 to witness the forty-eight matches in the first two rounds of the cup ties. This is, roughly, 50 per cent. of last season's attendance at the same stage, for the gate receipts at that time amounted to $221,500.

Close Scores in Soccer Games.

In a one-sided game the Camerons went down to defeat at the hands of the Yonkers in a championship game of the New York State League at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 goals to 1.

With premier honors of the Metropolitan and District Football League in sight the Hudson United soccer eleven won their battle with the Visitation F. C. at Edison Field, Brooklyn, by 3 goals to 1.

Battling for first place in the second division of the New York State League at Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, the Our Boys' eleven, leaders of the league, and the Fultons, one point behind them, played to a drawn game of one goal each.

By 4 goals to 0 the White Rose F. C. defeated the Greenpoint F. C. at Astoria, L. I., yesterday afternoon in a championship game of the second division of the New York State League.

The I. R. T. Strollers and the St. George F. C. played a 90-minute tie of one goal each at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon.

First place in the New York State League has changed hands again. The New York Celtics, last week's leaders, were deposed yesterday afternoon when they were defeated by the Continentals by 3 goals to 1.

In a National League game at Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn and the Scottish Americans played a drawn game of 2 goals each.

The Brooklyn Celtics, by their victory over the Clan Chisholm Rangers yesterday afternoon at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, by the score of 2 goals to 0, once more step into first place in the New York State League championship fight.

Bronx United soccer eleven was eliminated from the Southern New York State Cup tie competition by the Clan McDuffs at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

The Subway F. C., runner-up in the Metropolitan League, added another scalp to its already long list, when it defeated the Germans at Hedley Field in a championship game by 4 goals to 0.

Laughton First in Snowbird Contest.

B. G. Laughton was the winner in the eighth competition for the Snowbird Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, yesterday over twenty-eight other contestants. His score was 87, 20—67. The following matches will be played at the Siwanoy Club next Sunday: E. Eriksen, (25,) vs. H. E. Baer, (24;) D. W. Whitmore, Jr., (27,) vs. V. E. Carleton, (10;) B. G. Laughton, (19,) vs. C. G. Stone, (19;) Paul Adler, (10,) vs. R. E. Dale, (18.)

New Contract for Cavanaugh.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—Frank W. Cavanaugh has signed a new contract for three years as head coach of the Dartmouth football team, according to an announcement by the Athletic Council today.

SON BEATS FATHER IN WALKING CONTEST

Reggie Voellmeke Wins Pastime A. C. Event—Many Clubs Hold Road Races.

Reggie Voellmeke, son of Al Voellmeke, a former seven-mile national walking champion, yesterday won the weekly four-and-a-half-mile walking contest of the Pastime Athletic Club. Among others, the younger Voellmeke led across the tape were his father, who, with Dick Remer, Irish-American A. C., recent winner of the City Hall to Coney Island race, started from the back mark.

Young Voellmeke had a ten-minute handicap, but on actual time he defeated the second man, E. Acker, who had twelve minutes' allowance, by more than two minutes. The walking of the youngster was very promising, and before long he will be seen on long marks in open competition, trying to better the record established by his father. The boy walked the four and a half miles in 41:25, and exhibited a style that was finished and perfectly fair.

Remer, two-mile national champion, again demonstrated the good form he now has attained by covering the route in 34:36, lowering the former course record of 35 minutes which he had himself established. Voellmeke crossed the tape almost at his heels.

Because of the big handicaps they had granted their score of opponents, Remer and Voellmeke could do no better than finish eighth and ninth respectively.

The eighteen who went the complete distance finished in the following order:

Reg. Voellmeke, unattached, (10:00,) 41:25; E. Acker, Pastime A. C., (12:00,) 43:45; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., (12:00,) 43:46; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (10:00,) 42:55; J. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., (8:00,) 41:17; A. Urstadt, Walkers' Club, (8:00,) 42:13; S. Hindleman, Pastime A. C., (9:00,) 43:35; Dick Remer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 34:36; Al Voellmeke, unattached, (scratch,) 34:42; J. Ryan, Pastime A. C., (10:00,) 47:05; J. M. Olidort, Morris H. S., (10:00,) 47:15; T. Mullane, unattached, (5:00,) 42:35; F. McKiernan, unattached, (12:00,) 49:40; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (2:00,) 39:45; J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 41:10; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 43:25; A. Lobon, unattached, (4:30,) 43:30; E. Nathan, unattached, (12:00,) 52:00.

The weekly Pastime A. C. four mile road run resulted in a spirited competition with F. Kieser capturing the first honors from H. Mackey, the former St. Anselm A. C. athlete, who made his first appearance in the colors of the Peerless A. C. Kieser's time was 27 minutes 15 seconds. J. McLaughlin of the home club, was third across the finish line. The first ten finished as follows:

F. Kieser, Morningside A. C., 27:15; H. Mackey, Peerless A. C., 27:53; J. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C., 28:07; A. Galston, Morningside A. C., 28:45; J. Dubin, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 29:15; A. Woods, Peerless A. C., 29:42; P. Lally, unattached, 29:48; W. Hoffelmeyer, Pastime A. C., 30:02; C. Rechter, Pastime A. C., 30:05; F. Smith, unattached, 30:25.

Another Win for Blankenburg.

G. Blankenburg of the Bronx Church House again won the invitation run of the Glencoe A. C. and now leads for the first of a set of prizes offered by the club to the men making the best scores in a series of invitation Sunday runs. All registered athletes are invited to compete in these races, the next of which will be held on Sunday from the club house, 247 East 126th Street, at 3 P. M. The order of finish:

Clarence Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, 24:50; W. Lindfers, Kaleva A. C., 25:58; A. Broadwin, unattached, 26:17; E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., 26:55; H. Luckin, unattached, 27:43; J. J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 27:50; R. Dicker, unattached, 27:59; A. McKee, Glencoe A. C., 28:02; B. Ritter, Glencoe A. C., 28:25; B. Richman, Eighth Regiment, 28:28.

Lorenz Victor by Ten Yards.

Ten yards was the margin which gave victory to G. Lorenz of the St. Agnes A. C., in the cross-country run, conducted yesterday by the Etna Club of Brooklyn. The second man, R. Parks of the Long Island A. C., made the pace to within 100 yards of the tape. The summary: J. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:30; R. Parks, Long Island A. C., 21:32; A. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:52; J. Keller, Etna Club, 22:03; B. Langstrom, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:07; J. Hester, Etna Club, 22:15; C. Byrnes, Kings County A. A., 22:20; P. Finnegin, St. Patrick Catholic Club, 22:23; L. Probst, Mohawk A. C., 22:40; F. Johnson, Norwegian A. C., 23:01.

Holland Best in Sprinting Finish.

In a sprinting duel with W. Gordon, an unattached athlete, C. Holland of the St. Anselm's A. C., yesterday annexed the chief honors in the weekly road contest of his home club. The ten leaders: C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:02; W. Jordan, unattached, 17:04; E. Bird, Highbridge Club, 17:12; E. Comelly, Our Lady of Mercy A. C., 17:21; R. Staib, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:24; Jos. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:36; Tim Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., 17:54; J. McDonald, Bronx Church House, 18:01; F. Steinbach, unattached, 18:22; J. Perez, Highbridge Club, 18:24.

Flynn Pacemaker Throughout.

Pat Flynn, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner, was the pacemaker throughout in the Morningside Athletic Club's road run yesterday, held as a practice event for the Easter Sunday handicap which will be promoted by the Harlem organization. Louis Heydet, one of the home contingent, was runner-up to Flynn, but he finished almost 200 yards back of the Winged Fistite, with J. Sweeney of the St. Anselm's A. C. a scant 15 yards behind Heydet.

Handy Victory for Arthur Roth.

The inaugural cross-country run of the Hamilton Lyceum from its new clubhouse, 154th Street and Macomb's Place, was won yesterday in handy fashion by Artie Roth, the former junior metropolitan cross-country champion of the Mohawk A. C. The ideal weather brought out a big pack of hill and dale chasers, and the event was a big success for the club.

Sheridan Chase Goes to Silverstein.

S. Silverstein, representing the home club, yesterday won the first weekly road run held by the Sheridan A. C. in preparation for the open novice road race to be held on March 28. Jumping into the lead at the start, Silverstein opened a gap of 200 yards in the first mile, and was never headed. S. Lichtenberg of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. beat out A. Kapper of the same organization for second honors.

Sweep for St. Anselm Athletes.

Frank Foran, the St. Anselm's harrier, yesterday captured the first road run held under the auspices of the Sts. Peter and Paul Athletic Club in the Bronx. The distance of about five miles was covered by Foran in 29:00. St. Anselm's also finished second and third, the place going to C. Lauth, with T. O'Connor only three seconds behind.

Tie in College Swimming.

The unexpected victory of the Pennsylvania swimmers over Yale last Saturday will necessitate one, and probably two, post-season meets before the intercollegiate team title can be awarded. Yale and Columbia now lead in the championship race, each having scored three wins and suffered one defeat, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that Pennsylvania will beat Princeton in the final clash of the league tournament on March 11, and this will establish a triangular tie, the Philadelphians at present standing third on the list, with two meets captured and one lost. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	3	1	.750	Princeton	1	2	.333
Columbia	3	1	.750	C. C. N. Y.	0	4	.000
Pennsylv'nia	2	1	.666				

Yale Oarsmen to Begin Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—With Spring training for the Yale University crews due to begin tomorrow, Capt. Denegre of the 'Varsity eight was anxious tonight because he had received no word from Guy Nickalls, the English coach, who was to have sailed from London on Feb. 22. The sailing of the steamer on which Nickalls had engaged passage was postponed for a month. Several cablegrams were sent to him at London to learn his plans, but no replies have been received. Nickalls expected to bring with him a new English shell for the 'Varsity and English-made oars. Denegre said tonight that the practice will be temporarily in charge of Eugene Gianinni, the freshman coach. There are 186 candidates for the crews. It is expected that half a dozen shells will be on the water tomorrow afternoon.

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SHOEMAKER IS FAVORITE.

Three Players Undefeated in Amateur Pocket Billiard Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0	E. F. Gray	1	2
A. B. Hyman	3	0	J. G. Donnelly	0	3
E. F. Raynolds	2	0	I. S. Lewine	0	4
H. B. Hawkins	1	1			

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Hawkins and Raynolds.
Evening—Gray and Lewine.

As a result of the first week's play in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club, J. H. Shoemaker, the holder of the title, is picked as the favorite in the tournament. He has played three games and won each in such impressive manner that his superiority has been strongly impressed on the followers of the matches. The only other players who have not met with defeat are A. B. Hyman, a former champion, and E. F. Raynolds. Hyman has also won three games and Raynolds has been the superior player in the two matches in which he has taken part. Apparently the struggle for the final honors will resolve itself into a contest between these three.

The most noticeable characteristic of Shoemaker's play thus far has been his supreme confidence in his ability. And his execution has warranted such confidence. He plays a fast, sure game and is particularly strong on his break shot which appears to be one of the factors to give him a particular advantage over his opponents. Certainly with the ivories scattered he is invincible and plays such perfect position that he seldom has the really difficult shot to negotiate. Then, too, his judgment in picking out combinations is not often faulty. Hyman and Raynolds, too, have displayed an excellent game and the matches which bring them in conflict with Shoemaker will be watched with special interest. The game which placed Hyman in a tie with Shoemaker was that in which he defeated Donnelly Saturday night, the score being 125 to 76.

Easy Victory for Demarest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Calvin Demarest defeated Marcut Catton, 300 to 92, in a Billiard Players' League match here last night. High runs and averages: 74; 13, 14, 22, and 31; 4 4-22.

New York Athletes at Philadelphia.

The first entry received in the Meadow Brook games at Philadelphia on Saturday night, March 13, was that of Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish distance runner. He entered the ten-mile road race. Forty other events are on the programme, and the meet will be held in Convention Hall, where a ten-lap board track has been erected, well banked. A fifty yards straightaway course has also been laid. The concrete flooring has been taken up in places so that pits can be made for the high jumpers, and shot putters. The Meadow Brook Club is the athletic organization in the Wanamaker Philadelphia store. This is the sixth annual meet. The entire Millrose athletic team has entered the meet, some twenty-five athletes, headed by Mike Devanney. Viller Kyronen is in the list. Other New York entries thus far are Politzer, Maxfield, Seney, Eller, Stephenson, and the relay team of the New York Fire Department, which runs against the Philadelphia police team.

Bartow S. Weeks of New York is the honorary referee of the games, and Peter P. Carney, handicapper of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. is the referee, John McHugh of New York is the starter, and Bob Kennedy of New York the clerk of course.

Schoolboys' Long Walk in Cold.

Despite the chill winds which swept over their route, a large number of the members of the Walking Club of the New York Evening High School traveled from Bronx Park to Rye and return yesterday, a distance of thirty-four miles, in their weekly walk. It took the walkers eight hours to cover the entire distance and Frank Gage and J. Hocking of the Walkers' Club acted as pacemakers. Among those who made the trip were W. Banks, W. Hertzel, B. Fitzpatrick, M. Palius, J. Sussman, G. A. Orloff, A. Meyer, M. Schwartz, A. Garber, H. Hertzel, C. Newman, F. Raymond, J. Farrell, R. Hellstern, A. Cosgrove, A. Connolly, A. Bartelston, A. Flynn, S. English, E. Wirzinged, T. Gee, W. Zarbeck, W. Garns, H. Field, E. J. W. Lang, and A. Kaplan. Several other members of the club who did not take part in the walk to Rye left Bronx Park yesterday afternoon and walked to New Rochelle and return. They were W. Donnelly, J. Bechler, B. Kelly, J. Andrechi, J. Nestor, and C. Kapp. Next Sunday the club members will walk from Fort Lee Ferry to Paterson, N. J., and return, a distance of thirty-five miles.

Early Risers Dance Late.

The Early Risers' Riding Club, which numbers among its members many of those who take an early morning ride in Central Park, cast tradition aside and stayed up late Saturday night when a dance and supper was given by the organization on the Amsterdam Theatre roof. There were about 150 in the party, which was composed of members and their guests. Among those present were President Richard E. Sause, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mattlage and a large party of friends, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chipman and party, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meehan and party, Mr. and Mrs. William Duffy, Major Lewis M. Thiery, S. K. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. August Lambert and party, Capt. and Mrs. John Kroder, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rovira, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Birch and party, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Herrmann and Edward Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reiss, Warren Banks, George Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ruebel, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Stadler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank, Charles Thorley, Henry W. Savage, and De Lancey Nicoll.

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A M'f'r's Surplus
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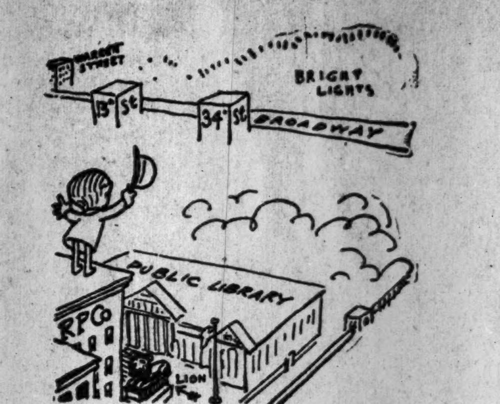

Yesterday we had three stores—to-day we have four.

This morning we open the doors of the store we have been building on Fifth Avenue at 41st Street, with an entrance on 42d Street, and invite all our old friends and new neighbors to look us over.

This newest member of our family naturally has the newest wrinkles—everything for convenience and expeditious service.

Our old friends may not note anything startlingly novel, because we have installed the most modern equipment in all our stores as fast as it was perfected.

The new store must make its place as an added convenience to the host of men whose business or pleasure takes them to the Fifth Avenue and 42d Street district; or who use the Grand Central Terminal.

We have tried to maintain the homelike atmosphere that prevails in our other stores—we know we shall maintain the spirit and methods which have given us growth, for the personnel of the new store has been mostly recruited by promotion of the younger men who have grown up in our organization, and such new men as have joined us have all had training in our other stores.

It's a far cry from the day, forty-one years ago, when we opened our first store at Broadway and Broome Street, and any one of our four stores to-day would have been a seven-day's marvel then.

But Grown as we have, the basis of our business is unchanged—abundant stocks, generous values, and always "your money back if you want it."

Spring stocks are ready to-day in all four stores—the newest and freshest of clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys.

P. S.:—The impression seems prevalent among our friends that this new store means the closing of one of our established locations.

Not at all—the three older brothers go on as usual with hardly a change, even in their regular selling forces. Your familiar salesman is waiting in his accustomed place to take care of your Spring outfitting.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

THE UNAMERICAN LABOR LAW.

The organizer of the American Federation of Labor is even more unfortunate than the counsel of the unions in his explanation of the meaning of the law which has checked work upon the subways. It means, we are told, that "thousands "of Americans will be able to get "jobs at the wages they demand, "that of skilled laborers." There are many who will not like that word "demand." Every one would be glad to see every worker get the wages he earns, but unearned wages extorted by bad laws and unlawful union methods are nothing short of an economic menace.

The city dare not pay higher wages than is necessary, for it is not exempt from business risks in this greatest of all city enterprises. The city put a public or tax mortgage of $800,000,000 ahead of all private mortgages on all the eight billions' worth of real estate of this city in order to make rapid transit possible. There is no expectation that the money profits of this undertaking will be immediate or large. It is sure that the work would not have been undertaken if this labor demand had been foreseen, for it indefinitely increases the depressing effect upon real estate. Already the city's calculations have been disturbed by the rise in the interest rate on its bonds. The increased cost of labor and money disturbs the financial outlook for the subways, and prevents the city from conceding any demands not justified by the conditions.

A "demand" that coarse work shall be paid for at the rate of skilled labor is unjust to the city and a degradation of skilled workers. They will not do the work which they consider beneath them if there is any possible escape. Many of them cannot do the work, not even if necessity compels them to try to. During the appeal of this decision there has been a prolonged interval in which the contractors have known that they were on dangerous ground, and have attempted to supply themselves with such labor as the law requires. If there had been an employable excess of American labor at the prevailing wages for such work it would have been preferred. That the aliens have been employed signifies no fondness for the aliens, but the compulsion of the conditions. Interested affirmations of the abundance or the scarcity of American labor for such work count for nothing beside the facts. There is no excess of American labor for this kind of work even now, and it is sure that Americans will spurn it, at any wage, at the first opportunity. The law, however, is a permanency, if it is allowed to stand, and contains a menace to the prosperity of better times.

On general principles, as well as because of the city's embarrassed finances, it is necessary that union labor should be taught the necessity of earning wages, and of not increasing the cost of living for everybody else by methods which are indefensible. American labor is not in the least danger from the sort of labor which does this work of lifting and digging. On the contrary, this lowest grade of human effort is necessary to get ready for the better class of workmen. To compel such work to be highly paid is to discourage employment and to illustrate anew the heartlessness of labor toward labor. The leaders who are complimenting themselves upon their accomplishments for labor are blind if they do not see the changing sentiment upon such subjects. If their followers are wise they will restrain their leaders rather than expose themselves to the results of such leadership.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Naval bill as it passed the Senate contains no extravagant provisions. It makes appropriations for no vessels that are not needed, if we are to have a navy sufficient to guard our coasts and protect our outlying possessions and the Panama Canal. Americans are not asking for an enormous navy, only for an adequate one. The Senate has shown a better disposition than the House. Only two large battleships are provided for, however, while only one was laid down last year, and the efficacy of the superdreadnought is not to be doubted after the work of the Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles. We are to have five large seagoing submarines, if the "economical" objectors in the House of Representatives to naval improvement can be talked over in conference, and sixteen coast-defense submarines. A strong effort was made to increase the number of these, but we must be thankful for what we can get, and thankful to the Senate for giving us so much more than the House was willing to supply.

Meanwhile, it is worth bearing in mind that ex-Secretary of the Navy MEYER asserts that the Congressional appropriations for naval use in the last fifteen years have amounted to more than those of any other country except Great Britain. The money has been unwisely distributed, and doubtless the same thing is true of army appropriations. We have expended vast sums of money for sadly imperfect means of defense. This is an error which must be rectified.

THE PRAYERS OF TOMMY ATKINS.

The sweet reasonableness and the passion for understatement which characterized the late WILLIAM T. STEAD seem to have been a family gift instead of an individual idiosyncrasy. It would make us all happier to believe the rosy statements of his brother, the minister-in-charge at Auburn Theological Seminary, who arrived here from England on Friday and who says that a religious revival is spreading over the British Army, and it would be easier to believe it if he did not go into details. But it is hard to credit his picture of soldiers threatening mutiny unless they are led in prayer before they are led against the enemy; hard because it is difficult to imagine that such an emergency can arise. Who would object to their praying? Why the necessity for such drastic measures as mutiny? Can we imagine a set of atheistic Colonels set against prayer, and yielding only when they found that their Roundhead privates would not fight unless the Colonels surrendered? No, no, Mr. STEAD; we have swallowed a large number of war yarns, but not even Mrs. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH has ever sprung one as hard to swallow as this.

Then, too, we must file a demurrer to Mr. STEAD's picture of the regiments demanding that their Colonels instead of their chaplains should lead them in prayer. It is an irresistibly attractive picture that he paints, but we cannot look at it with believing eyes:

> One can scarcely imagine the amusing figure of an apoplectic old Colonel selecting a very short petition, then plunging his troops into the conflict.

"Scarcely" is not the word. One cannot imagine it at all. If Lord KITCHENER is sending "apoplectic old Colonels" to the front, the sooner he retires from his office and gives it up to some more sensible man the better for England.

THE DARDANELLES CONFLICT.

The greatest fleet of warships ever assembled for battle is now engaged in the narrow strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora in forcing its way through to Constantinople. Thus far these ships of the allied Powers fighting the Turks and their German supporters have been entirely successful. Three days ago they silenced and destroyed the four forts at and near the entrance to the Dardanelles, one of which, at the southwestern point, was provided a dozen years ago with Krupp guns which were said to be the most powerful ever made. Last night it was reported from Athens that they had since silenced some of the inner forts on the European side and were operating as far up the straits as Fort Kilid Bahr.

The power of even the most modern guns in the Turkish forts apparently counted for nothing in comparison with those of the newest English dreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, which send projectiles weighing a ton fully twenty miles; some reports say nearly thirty, but twenty miles is a far shot. One shell from Fort Sedd-el-Bahr, and only one, did much damage, according to the accounts of the action thus far received; it hit the battleship Agamemnon at 11,000 yards, killing three men and wounding five. In the further advance through the strait, however, after sweeping up the mines, the fleet is bound to encounter further perils and will probably suffer some loss. The newer German fortifications at Nagara point and on an island in the Sea of Marmora, may not be so easily passed.

But that they will be passed and demolished, and that Constantinople will soon fall into the hands of the Allies, is not doubted by the military and political authorities in London and Paris. It is safe to infer that a tremendous operation like this, entered upon with no undue haste, but obviously after careful consideration, would not have been undertaken without reasonable assurance of a triumph. That triumph will mean much. The very beginning of the operations has opened a new phase of the war, and the expected announcement today by England and France of an embargo on all shipping to and from Germany may well be coupled with the Dardanelles action as a step which must quicken the progress of the great conflict of nations and lead to some definite result.

The capture of Constantinople will mean the extinction of Turkish rule in Europe and the collapse for all time of German plans for Asiatic dominion. It will not only check the Turks' plan to invade Egypt, but will stop all German supplies to the Turkish troops in Asia Minor and afford a free passage from Black Sea ports of vast Russian stores of grain and oil, to the great betterment of Russian finances and the substantial relief of the Allies and neutral nations. There will be no more talk of fresh accessions to the alliance of Turks and Germans. Apart from the object of the naval warfare now going on in the Dardanelles and the far-reaching effects of a victory for the Allies, the engagement in its present stage is of tremendous interest as the greatest of its kind ever fought. The latest results of modern naval architecture and armament are being put to the supreme test. In this view, the defeat and destruction of the well-protected and well-armed forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles are particularly significant.

COUNTRY AND CITY BANKS.

Mr. LYFORD, President of the National Bank at Waverly, N. Y., arises to speak for the small banks, which fear that their profits will be lost by the services to trade of the Federal Reserve exchange system. It is not necessary to suggest to him that, if so, the loss of the small banks would be the gain of trade and an additional recommendation of the system which he criticises. There may be recompenses to the small banks more than making good their losses by the sacrifice of the 2 per cent. paid for deposits in the central cities of the country. If the depositors in the small banks find that their checks are good without exchange charges they may keep their funds in the small home banks instead of themselves keeping deposits against which they may check in the large cities. There is a considerable disturbance of the natural flow of funds due to efforts to dodge the costs which the small banks wish to preserve as profits, and if that money is kept in the deposits of the small banks they may loan larger amounts and loan more closely to their reserves. Thus they may more than make good on their loan accounts what they lose on their exchange collections.

Mr. LYFORD seems to fear that things will be the same after they are different. That is, he applies the accustomed mode of reasoning to altered conditions. He speaks both of the costs of exchange and of the "handling of checks all over the country at par." The two ideas are not consistent. The handling of checks at par will certainly reduce the costs of collection, and it may be that they will disappear. He fears that it will be necessary to carry independent accounts to handle the checks on banks outside the Federal system. But the benefits of the system may attract the outside banks into the system, or at least the outside banks may keep accounts with member banks in order to avail themselves of the cheap collections.

Mr. LYFORD says that the member banks dislike the prospect of bearing the costs of the postage and express charges under the present system. The idea is that nobody shall bear them, that the credits shall be transferred by book entries and not by transporting bales of currency about the country. The currency will be issued when and where wanted, and when used will be canceled and reissued instead of being kept going until worn out after repeated launderings. The member banks will be relieved from the cost of the capital now sunk in the bonds which are the basis of currency and will be recouped by the larger income from the assets beneath the new currency.

Mr. LYFORD should look ahead and seek for new sources of income rather than confine his energies to casting up imaginary losses. Admittedly the attempt to reduce the importance of the financial centres has failed, but it does not follow that they thrive on the losses of the smaller centres. Each thrives with the other, neither can thrive without the other. The central lakes are filled only when the tributaries are flowing, and no effort will be neglected to maintain prosperity everywhere. There will be changes if necessary, but not to meet imaginary necessities.

DISPUTING OVER FRANK JAMES.

No man of from 35 to 50 years of age can read without pain the discussion that has been going on about the character of FRANK JAMES since that excellent bandit died. With ruthless hands some of these writers are stripping away the illusions with which the schoolboys of from 1875 to 1890 invested him and his greater brother, JESSE. Some of them even go so far as to portray these heroes as ruffians without a redeeming trait, even that of courage, and to give chapter and verse for it. One of them reaches the limit by depriving us of our cherished belief that, whatever FRANK and JESSE may have been in later life, they were at least brave Confederate soldiers, and giving facts to prove that their military career consisted in robbing banks and murdering occasional belated Federals who had lost their way.

In the name, not of romance, but of the childhood of a quarter of a century ago, we protest. It is as if one were to strip the mask from ROBIN HOOD or to prove that DICK TURPIN was an ordinary gunman like Gyp the Blood or Lefty Louie. Is nothing sacred from the iconoclast? We can stand—reluctantly—for the proofs that POCAHONTAS did not really rescue JOHN SMITH, or that PAUL REVERE's ride was an incident duplicated more effectively by WILLIAM DAWES. But are we to give up our dime novels? These dime novels have long subsided into limbo; they have been palely replaced by so-called "libraries"—the Nick Carter, the Boy Terrors, or whatever may be their corrupt names. Lithographed color pictures surmount their double-columned dullness; it is a sign of the progress of the age, doubtless, but what a substitute is that for Beadle's and The Wide Awake Library and The Boys of New York? Look at the lagging messenger boy of today, comfortably ensconced in a trolley car and reading one of these ineffective imitations, and compare him with the boy in school a quarter of a century ago, surreptitiously reading "The James Boys' Great Haul," and then passing it across the aisle to a schoolmate.

To them the James Boys were not real characters, any more than ROBIN HOOD was to them five or six years before. They were fairyland heroes. The story of their crimes was part of the strange fantastic haze that hangs around the imagination of childhood and transmutes all things into good. Surely the James Boys robbed banks; why not? It was not the robbery, but the adventure that captivated the childish imagination. None of us really imagined the James Boys as human beings, any more than we did JONATHAN WILD. And now that we are older and know better, something of that happy, innocent, and irresponsible love for the bandit of our imagination, the bandit who never existed except in that imagination, clings to us still; and it is as hard to hear FRANK and JESSE JAMES coolly dissected as common criminals as it would be to hear CLAUDE DUVAL treated as if he were a gunman.

Stop, analysts and historians; leave us some of our illusions. Maybe they were common desperadoes. But are you going to deprive us also of Old Sleuth, Old Cap Collier, Chips and Chin Chin, Shorty in Search of His Dad, and all the things that made recess pleasant and school hours endurable to us? Stop at FRANK and JESSE JAMES, and don't deprive us of Frank Wright, the Young Engineer; or Durango Tom, or the works of Col. PRENTISS INGRAHAM and Ned Buntline. The line must be drawn somewhere. Were these iconoclasts ever children?

FRANK JAMES was not a real person; we refuse to believe it, despite the newspaper obituaries. He was an imaginary character, whose deeds many a little boy, now merged into a serious and disillusioned man, used to con in the hours when he should have been studying geography and then pass stealthily to his chum in the next seat, hoping the teacher would not see him, and feeling a greater sense of guilt over it than ever did the real FRANK JAMES after he had held up a train.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Undertaking to Do the Impossible. Just what would happen if a crowd of New Yorkers eager to reach home or business found itself barred from a car, surface, elevated, or subway, for the reason that said car already contained half again more people than could find seats in it?

Experience suggests no answer to that question, for the very idea of asking it, to say nothing of trying to find out, has hitherto hardly entered the metropolitan mind. Indeed, so often have we been told that for more than a few of us to travel otherwise than standing up indecently packed in with our fellows is made impossible by our habits and our geography that most of us have come sincerely to believe it. Hence do we incline rather to be shocked than pleased by the announcement of Dr. GOLDWATER's present plans for improving our transportation facilities.

Of course, what the Commissioner says about dangers to health from overcrowding is plausible enough; we'd agree with it all, as an abstract proposition, but between riding and walking over New York's too magnificent distances—well, we prefer riding, with microbes therewith and no matter how many of 'em.

But a few of us have long had our lurking doubts about the "obvious impossibility" of giving every urban traveler a seat, or even comfortable standing room, in the rush hours. We recall other instances in which experts of unquestionable authority solemnly raised their right hands and assured us that one thing or another, in the very nature of things, couldn't be done. Thus the electricians told us that telephone wires wouldn't work if put under ground, and the subway engineers patiently explained to us just why it was that centre doors, though practicable elsewhere, could not be made in our subway cars and couldn't be used by such people as we are, even if they were made.

These and other guaranteed impossibilities faded away, later, so quietly that nobody noticed when they went. That doesn't prove the recognized impossibility of solving the transit problem to be of the same nature, but it does suggest deferring for a few days the appointment of lunacy commissioners to feel Dr. GOLDWATER's bumps. He admits that we can't walk, and, being a New Yorker himself, he presumably knows that we prefer the worst sort of crowding to long delays on corners. So let the transportation companies do the worrying. They have no friends.

Holland Has a Memory. Relations between Great Britain and Holland have been so long of the friendliest sort—the sort resulting from compatibility of interests and the chance of reciprocal profits—that the memories of ancient wrongs inflicted and suffered and of ancient battles won and lost have sunk deep into the subconsciousness of both peoples. Their existance there did not prevent the ingenious Mr. WELLS from devising and presenting for Dutch consideration an elaborate plan for ending the war by driving Holland's 400,000 soldiers between Germany's western army and its base. It was a plausible scheme, and Mr. WELLS added to its charm, as he evidently thought, by showing quite clearly that by following it Holland could not only render decisive service to a righteous cause but could earn a highly desirable share of the spoils, territorial and other, that are to be divided when Germany is beaten.

What Mr. WELLS ignored, however, was that there is a past as well as a present and a future, and of this important fact he has been forcibly reminded by one of our readers. The long—but not too long, since it was all both amusing and instructive—letter of HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, printed on this page Saturday, reviewed the history of England's dealings with Holland from a point further back than Mr. WELLS thought of starting with. Many an old grievance was recalled—grievances now forgiven, indeed, by the Dutch, but forgiven is not forgotten, for nations any more than for individuals, (see any modern psychology as to that,) and Mr. VAN LOON modestly but confidently declared that his own lingering distrust of the neighbor across the Channel was shared by so many of his countrymen that there was no chance of their taking Mr. WELLS's advice.

It wasn't that they liked the Germans better than the English, or even as well, for they didn't, he said, but Germany had as yet taken great care not to do them any harm, and, that being the case, Holland would not risk, he thought, taking part in the great quarrel.

This presentation of the case will not please Mr. WELLS or the English, and there is some excuse for doubting its complete accuracy, but Mr. VAN LOON's letter admirably illustrated how lingering are national animosities and how ready they are to revive at inconvenient—or convenient—times from what has seemed like oblivion. We have some of them ourselves, as does every other country, and the wise political prophet always takes them into account when he forecasts coming events.

Executions Briefly Described. Three murderers went to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison last week, and not one of the papers in this city gave to the grisly business of their taking off more than two inches of space. Some begrudged even that, and the "heads" over the "stories" were about as emotional as would be given to the account of a $1,500 fire.

In other words, this method of executing the law's supreme penalty has ceased, in itself, to be "news" in this State, and as a result the descriptions of such killings have been reduced to within the limits which an ill-advised statute vainly tried to impose. That statute was ignored and defied—not a commendable thing to do, of course—but the real fault, or at least most of the real fault, lay with the legislators who yielded to a sentimental demand and disregarded both the right of the press to print the news and that of the public to get it.

There was little or no truth in the accusation that the earlier narratives from the death chamber were written to gratify a morbid desire for horrors. What they met was a legitimate interest in an important change from ancient practice. As that purpose has now been served, only in the case of the exceptional criminal will much attention hereafter be paid to the concluding scene in an evil career.

A SUBWAY DANGER.

Speed of Trains Under East River Called Too Fast for Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the criticisms published in the daily papers regarding the operation of trains in the Subway, particularly with reference to the safety of the passengers, I have not seen mention made of the great speed of the trains when descending to the lowest level under the East River. Trains in both directions are run over that piece of track at a speed greatly in excess of that used in other parts of the Subway. This is permitted, if not expressly ordered, by the management in order to economize in the motive power when ascending the following up grade.

Derailments occur on the best managed railroads from a great variety of causes, and the consequences of even one car leaving the rails in that section of the Subway at the present rate of speed are frightful to contemplate.

We may imagine feebly the effect of one or more cars striking a side wall (or the intermediate steel columns) and the fire occasioned by the almost certain short circuiting of the electric current in that section of the Subway, where the distance to the nearest station is so great and where there cannot be any possible manholes or other means of escape to the outer air. Ordinary attention to prudence and safety would seem to demand a slower speed in the East River section than in other parts of the line, while the contrary is the case at present. Can the attention of the Public Service Commission be called to this matter? H.

New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

Denies Discord in Suffrage Ranks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The imagination of certain reporters is evidently influenced by the war, and they see something warlike in the mildest of situations. Recurring reports to the contrary, there is no bad feeling between any suffrage organizations in New York.

The Women's Political Union has resigned from the National Suffrage Association for two reasons: first, the increase in dues now required by the national; we feel that every penny of our funds is needed for our campaign in New York State. Second, we do not agree with the national in their support of the Shafroth-Palmer Federal amendment. Such differences of opinion do not imply any change in friendly relations, and I think that suffragists may point with pride to the dignity and good feeling with which our various societies have worked along different lines and under different leadership without strife or personal rivalry of any kind.

As regards means and methods of work we may differ. As regards the aim of all our work—the enfranchisement of women—we remain devoted and united.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN,
Treasurer Women's Political Union.

New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

Ballot Reforms in Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican Party is going to rip wide open the direct primary law and the Massachusetts ballot, notwithstanding their promise of "reform." Those whom we trusted yesterday have shaken our faith today by the proposed wholesale debauchery of our admirable election laws. The bill they have introduced in the Assembly and in the Senate will give the regular political parties a pre-primary conference; this will enable them to designate candidates instead of nominating by the direct primary method, as we do now. It will restore the convention system, which was unsatisfactory, as it enabled those in control to dictate nominations.

They propose to restore the old party column with a circle under the emblem of the party, which will do away with the independent voting and drag along with the head the incompetents on the ticket. This method was denounced for years and finally abolished; now the Republican Party proposes to restore it. CHARLES REHM.

2,600 Marion Avenue, Bronx.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Reasons Why New York Should Provide Public Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City provides over $2.50 a week for the care of dependent children in institutions or in foster homes. A widowed mother who is poor may commit her children. New York City forbids the giving of that $2.50 to the mother to care for her own children in her own home.

New York permits the mother to take work into the home or to go out to work in the futile attempt to be both the homemaker and the breadwinner for her children. New York knows that both home work and day work involve the hardest labor at the lowest wages, and result in tuberculosis, child labor, the neglect of the home, and the desecration of the family. New York knows that this causes delinquency, degeneracy, and inefficiency—three facts in the vicious circle of poverty.

Moreover New York knows now that private charity has failed to obtain funds that will be adequate to permit the widowed mother to give her children the mother-care necessary to their happiness and usefulness. Twenty-three States in the Union have obviated conditions leading to such a situation by granting public aid. All enlightened Europe has for years regarded such public assistance as part of the whole scheme of social legislation. Experience there as well as here has proved that this measure is right in principle and economical in administration.

Not as a measure of charity, but as an essential step in social legislation, New York is pledged to enact a Child Welfare bill as recommended by the State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers. Neither as a desperate effort of the agitator to strip America of her beloved freedom, nor as a conspiracy of predatory wealth further to enslave the poor, widows' allowances shall be enacted and the home-life of dependent families shall be conserved. It is the necessary supplement to our educational and child labor laws. RICHARD M. NEUSTADT,

Secretary New York State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers.

New York, Feb. 26, 1915.

SWITZERLAND IN WARTIME.

Citizen Soldiers Are Benefiting by Outdoor Military Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the Swiss Army, which has been mobilized since the last day of July. The Swiss are not on the firing line; they are playing the part of watchdog along the frontiers. As in the belligerent countries, the young, strong men have been taken away from the work of the nation. It is hard for them to lose this year from their studies or their apprenticeships. Some have been heard to complain that they are tired of playing the fool in uniform, as if there were nothing more important in life than marching and saluting. But in the long months of waiting they are learning patience, and the enforced outdoor life is telling on them. They are building up a fine physique. The city man, slave to office routine, learns the joys of the country, gains a wider vision when he comes in tired from digging at the fortifications, washes at the primitive village pump, and falls to sleep on the straw of some barn.

The mobilization is doing a great service to Switzerland spiritually—it is creating the much needed solidarity. The German and French Swiss are of different temperaments, and very suspicious of each other. I have heard that in one village of German Switzerland when the French-speaking Genevan battalion marched in it was with difficulty that the villagers could be persuaded that the French had not come. They treated the troops with the hostility shown to an invading army, but when each day they had watched them salute the same Swiss flag they grew friendly and the terms "French Swiss" and "German Swiss" are giving way to the national "Swiss."

The men are learning to know their country—the women do double work at home. Many a girl who would gladly have done Red Cross work at the front is sorting letters at her brother's place in the Post Office, or doing her husband's work at the dairy farm. The harvest was brought in this year in the days when the fathers, as well as the brothers, were at the frontier. And sometimes I fear that when the men will return with a new vision they will find the women tired out, and still thinking the narrow thoughts of the routine worker. JEAN DAVIS.

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 3, 1915.

GAME BIRDS IN NEW YORK.

A Bill in the Legislature to Permit Importation Under Restrictions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in Maryland in the raising of English ring-necked pheasants. I raised 600 or 700 the last year, and expect to raise quite a number the coming year. While I raise these birds for sport, I have thought of endeavoring to secure a market for those I cannot use, and it occurred to me to inquire as to the law in New York. I found that they could not be shipped into New York owing to the present law.

I was informed by the Game Breeders' Association here that there is a bill in Albany designed to permit States outside of New York to ship birds in here under supervision. That is to say, that the birds are to be tagged the same as foreign birds, and the same as birds raised, say, on Long Island, and sold in the State. It would seem to be rather a curious situation where English pheasants can be imported into New York under restrictions, and game breeders in States outside of New York should not be accorded similar privileges.

The birds I breed are from the egg. They are either shot or killed on the place, and why should New York not have the benefit of getting fresh birds? My experience in the New York hotels and restaurants is that it is a very rare thing to get a game bird that is really fit to eat unless it be raised on Long Island. The proposed bill at Albany ought to pass. ORIOLE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 26, 1915.

American Hostels for Refugees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we have the privilege of appealing through your columns on behalf of the American Hostels for Refugees? This is an association organized by a small group of Americans in Paris with the object of helping the destitute who are pouring into Paris by the thousands from the invaded provinces as well as from Belgium.

The committee is co-operating with the Foyer Franco-Belge, a French society, that is trying to obtain food and lodging for as many of the refugees as possible. Under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Wharton the American Hostels for Refugees has been active in the relief work in Paris since the middle of November. Houses have been donated and arranged for the use of the committee, and money has been raised to feed and clothe some of the more needy cases.

Heretofore the cost of running the relief work that is in charge of the American Hostels Committee has been about $5,000 a month. It has cared for nearly 2,400 refugees and has given over 60,000 free meals. We now have only $3,600 in the bank and a promise of about $1,200 in monthly subscriptions. The committee appeals to the generosity of your readers for aid. Money should be addressed to the American Hostels for Refugees, care of Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street. Gifts of clothing or boots should be sent to Miss Adelaide Spofford, 272 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Mr. HENRY W. MUNROE,
Miss JANETTE ALEXANDER,
Mrs. J. LLOYD DERBY,
Miss ADELAIDE SPOFFORD,
Mrs. WILLARD STRAIGHT,
Mr. G. PALEN SNOW,
Mr. PHILIP J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. GEORGE WHITNEY,
Mrs. RICHARD DERBY,
Chairman,

Committee in New York of the American Hostels for Refugees, (with the Foyer Franco-Belge.)

New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

FRANCE AND THE DACIA

Former Corporation Counsel Watson Discusses the Ship's Seizure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many will remember that it was predicted in these columns six weeks or more ago in the statement prepared by me for THE TIMES that allied diplomacy would probably deem it preferable that France instead of Great Britain should seize the steamship Dacia, cotton laden, flying the United States flag, and bound for a neutral port. This forecast was based upon the result of an examination of many precedents and the available records of diplomatic correspondence during the preceding hundred years. It had been disclosed by these that France had in the past less clearly recognized the right of neutrals in the matter of merchant ship purchases from belligerents than had Great Britain, although by reason of the latter's practical control of the seas for generations, it might have been supposed that Great Britain rather than France, would have desired and would have imposed restrictive rules upon what under the general principles pertaining to neutral trade and commerce would seem to come well within long recognized rights.

The seizure of the Dacia in the English Channel by France instead of Great Britain was obviously the result of prearrangement between the two countries. In other words, it was considered by Great Britain, though having assumed the obligation of policing the seas, that France with better grace than the former could seize this merchant ship of regular United States registry and properly flying the national flag. While there need be no disposition to deny to a belligerent prize court whether of the one country or the other the right fairly to try the issue of good faith in the sale of the Dacia, it will no doubt be promptly recognized and promptly and firmly declared by our State Department that the good faith of the transfer is the only issue which this Government can recognize as being involved.

While it is true that the French Government in 1778 passed a "regulation" to the effect that enemy built vessels could not be made neutral after the beginning of hostilities, the principle involved in this regulation was never recognized by Great Britain and has never been recognized by the United States. It was, indeed, distinctly controverted by our State Department over fifty years ago, under date of Feb. 19, 1856, in the course of a vigorous dispatch from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Mason, Minister to France. Mr. Marcy wrote:

> The law of nations secures to neutrals unrestricted commerce with belligerents except in articles contraband of war and trade with blockaded or besieged places. With these exceptions commerce is as free between neutrals and belligerents as if it were carried on solely between neutral nations, and it is difficult to conceive upon what principle exception can be made and the neutral deprived of the rights secured in regard to the purchase of merchant vessels.

And Mr. Marcy continued:

> It is true a regulation of France has been referred to in support of the doctrine avowed by the Imperial Government, (France under Napoleon III.,) but it is hardly necessary to observe that a municipal law of that country can only affect persons under its control and can have no binding force beyond its territorial limits.

Later on Mr. Cass, when Secretary of State, said with reference to Mr. Marcy's position: "These views are entirely concurred in by the existing executive Government of the United States and *will be maintained whenever there may be occasion therefor.*"

The same view was again referred to by Mr. Evarts, when Secretary of State, as having existed "ever since the origin of this Government." Furthermore, so far as the records disclose there is no case in which France has ever insisted upon the enforcement of the regulation of 1778 as applied to the transfer of an enemy merchantman to a neutral where the transfer was valid and unimpeachable under the law of the place where the transfer was made. We know, in fact, that in 1883, during the war between France and China, many Chinese vessels were sold to citizens of the United States, and the validity of such transactions was never questioned, or at all events never tested by France.

While this Government need not anticipate that there will be any change in the very cordial relations which have long existed between it and the great powers now at war, it is not inopportune to emphasize the importance to our own people of the preservation and maintenance of such neutral rights as are sanctioned by reason, justice and the usage of civilized States. This nation is naturally, traditionally and geographically a neutral nation in so far as conflicts between European States are concerned, and it is as consistent with our own rights and interests as with the humanitarian interests of the world that we shall not now permit of an unreasonable restriction upon neutral prerogatives. Nor should it be forgotten that it was to maintain our neutral rights that this country went to war in 1812, and that, with unimportant exceptions, our national life has been the life of a neutral and of a vindicator of neutral rights.

The people of the United States, without fault of their own or of their Government, must inevitably sustain prodigious injury as a result of the European war. Our rights as neutrals, therefore, should be rigidly maintained to the end that the channels of commerce be not unnecessarily restricted, and that the inevitable losses entailed upon us by the present great war may be minimized by the commercial enterprise and energy of our citizens. As was said by Dr. Francis Wharton, in his Commentaries on Law: "The rights of nations at peace should be resolutely guarded; the prerogatives of nations at war should be strictly limited; *and in this way the inducements to war lessened and the benefits of peace enhanced.*" ARCHIBALD R. WATSON.

New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

Queens Telephone Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the statement concerning the proposed plan of the telephone company to reduce its rates. Residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn certainly will greatly benefit by the imaginary toll barriers being disposed of. But how about the residents of Queens County?

I reside at Woodhaven and under the proposed plan of reduction I would be entitled to service north to Whitestone or College Point, a distance of about six or seven miles, east to Floral Park, a distance of about eight miles, and south to Rockaway, a distance of about five or six miles, but if I telephoned one mile west I would encounter the "barrier" line and have to pay an extra toll.

Residents in the exchanges of Richmond Hill and Jamaica, in my judgment, would prefer some Brooklyn service rather than "College Point" and other outlying sections where phone calls are few and far between from Jamaica and Richmond Hill.

Could the telephone company not divide Queens County and give the subscribers on the southern boundary local service to Brooklyn, and subscribers on the northern boundary, similar service, and have the "toll line" in Queens County instead of the "county line"? ERNEST M. MORRISON.

New York, Feb. 25, 1915.

THE ULTIMATE SIX.

Somewhere, there are in the world, now,
Or leastwise there will be,
Six friends who are, I must confess,
Of interest to me;
For each will bear a handle as
They waver down the aisle,
A-thinking only nice thoughts of
Their old chum all the while.
So, when I get to dreaming of
That near, or distant, day,
At times I'm almost tempted to
Deserve the things they'll say.

H. S. HASKINS.

SCHOOL BOARD PLAN TO THWART MITCHEL

Bill to Have Members Chosen by Court Is Criticised by Prendergast.

FULL POWER OVER FUNDS

Measure Sent to Albany Gives Board Free Rein in Handling Money—Takes Control from City.

A bill to take away all power now exercised by the Board of Estimate over the Board of Education, in the matter of spending money, was taken to Albany last week by Henry R. M. Cook, auditor of the latter board, and it has stirred Controller Prendergast to vigorous opposition. The Controller said yesterday that in his opinion Mr. Cook was not acting alone in the matter, but was simply an agent for others, who were afraid to assume responsibility for the proposed legislation.

The bill which the Controller characterizes as "the most monumental specimen of mandatory legislation that has ever been proposed," gives the Board of Education the right to demand of the city all the money it wants for school purposes and to disburse its funds, without restriction by the Board of Estimate or audit by the Department of Finance. The appointment of the members of the board by the Mayor is made subject to nomination by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Board of Education would also have exclusive say in fixing salaries of all employes of the Department of Education, of whom there are 22,000.

"Auditor Cook, an employe of the Board of Education," said the Controller, "went to Albany last week and sought the introduction of this bill. It is inconceivable that Mr. Cook, an employe of the board, would have dared to assume the responsibility of bringing about the introduction of so far-reaching and radical a measure if his course did not have the sanction of his superiors. It would appear that they were afraid to assume the responsibility for this action, in the first place, and have used Mr. Cook simply as an agent to bring the matter before the public.

"Possibly this bill is an answer to the attempt to reduce the size of the Board of Education. The people of New York might as well understand that this is a proposition to permit a body of men, not one of whom is an elected official, to tax the people of this city to the extent that the judgment of these appointive officials may dictate for purposes of the Educational Department. At a time when we are endeavoring to get rid of mandatory legislation in order to be able to reduce the tax rate, an employe of the Board of Education seeks to have introduced in the Legislature the most monumental specimen of mandatory legislation that has ever been proposed."

A statement issued by the Controller explains the various sections of the proposed bill, in part, as follows:

No Limit on Board's Power.

"At present the Board of Education can demand $32,609,000 for the conduct of the schools, and the city has to provide it. The Board of Education is now trying to secure legislation allowing it to reduce this sum, but under Mr. Cook's bill there will be no limit to what the Board of Education could demand for school purposes. The city would have to pay it. Last Fall the demand was $43,000,000 for all purposes and it was cut to $39,840,000. The Controller and other members of the Board of Estimate have been trying to put the Board of Education under the financial control of the city government just as other departments are restricted.

"In the same way Mr. Cook would take away from the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen the power they now have under Section 56 of the Charter to establish positions and fix salaries for all employes of the Department of Education, other than those in the supervising and teaching staffs. This means that the salaries of everybody working for the Department of Education would be fixed by the Board of Education.

"A copy of the bill which has been examined by the Controller shows that it is proposed to amend Section 1,059 of the Charter, compelling appropriating bodies to raise and collect by tax such sums as may be necessary to provide for the conduct of the schools as may be called for by the Board of Education, and thus nullifies the present law guaranteeing for the use of the General School Fund the product of the 3-mill tax on each dollar of assessed valuation of taxable property. This lifts the lid completely and makes the financial demands of the Board of Education immune from any examination or control by the local authorities."

Members Named by Court.

The most radical of all the measures proposed, says the Controller, is the one providing for the appointment of the members of the Board of Education by the Mayor under the nomination of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, "apparently to insure the complete elimination of the present City Administration from control." He also objects to the provision requiring the proceeds of 1 mill of taxation on each dollar of assessed valuation of taxable property to be raised for the purposes of the Special School Fund. This is now limited to such amounts as the city may appropriate. In 1915 this provision, if in operation, would have given the Department of Education approximately $8,000,000 instead of $7,230,653, the amount appropriated.

"It is also proposed to compel the city to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding $5,000,000 from issues of corporate stock, this amount to be added to the Special School Fund to be applied to the purchase of sites, erection of buildings, and additions to buildings already erected, all funds of the Board of Education not to be subject to reduction or transfer by or through the Board of Estimate or the Board of Aldermen."

What the statement calls the "crowning glory" of the bill is found in the amendment to Section 1,062, which proposes to constitute the Board of Education as a separate and distinct corporation from the municipality, and also directs that all claims against the Board of Education shall be presented to that board for its action and adjustment.

133 MORE AMERICAN SHIPS.

Foreign Craft Registered Since August—British Vessel Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Nearly half a million tons have been added to the American merchant marine since the law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry was passed last August. To the end of February 133 foreign-built vessels had been placed under American registry, with an aggregate tonnage of 475,523, the Department of Commerce announces.

Notice was given by the department that the steamer M. S. Dollar of San Francisco, a British vessel admitted under the new law, had been suspended from American registry. No reason was assigned.

Bernhardt Recovering Rapidly.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Feb. 28.—Dr. Denuce, who is attending Sarah Bernhardt, said today that the condition of the patient continued excellent and that hereafter the usual daily bulletin would be omitted. Mme. Bernhardt continues to receive a large number of messages daily. Many of them come from friends in the United States.

BARKER OUTLINES HIS NEW THEATRE

London Producer Tells His Plans to Men Who Financed His Present Season.

WILL PLAY AT COLLEGES

Manager Accepts Invitation at Dinner in His Honor to Instruct University Students.

A dinner was given at Sherry's last night in honor of Granville Barker, the London producer, who has been unofficially named as the man chosen to resuscitate the New Theatre. Six men who were among the founders of the institution in Central Park West, and who made possible Mr. Barker's present season at Wallack's by subscribing a subsidy said to have been $65,000, were the hosts, and their guests were a hundred men who directly or indirectly are interested in the theatre and the new stage movement, which has finally assumed concrete form in New York. The hosts were Paul D. Cravath, Archer M. Huntington, Otto H. Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont, Clarence H. Mackay, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

May Build New Theatre.

While no definite announcement of the building of a new New Theatre was made, Mr. Barker, who was the principal speaker, outlined fully his plan for such a playhouse and it is to be assumed that it is the intention of those most interested to provide such a building for the carrying on of his work. It is generally accepted that the new playhouse will be built in time for occupancy next season and that Mr. Barker will be made its artistic director for a term of years. Before his engagement at Wallack's began it was said he would return if it proved successful, which it has.

More definite was the announcement of a plan to give the Barker productions in the great universities of the country this Spring. A telegram from Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, read at the conclusion of the evening, suggested such a performance at Harvard. When it was read Mr. Cravath, after being assured by Mr. Barker that he would be pleased to accept such a proposal, asked President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University to serve as Chairman of a committee to be named by Mr. Butler, to make arrangements for such presentations, including performances at local universities.

President Butler, who was toastmaster, explained the reason for giving the dinner in his introductory speech.

"We are here to welcome and greet Mr. Barker in a mood of expectancy," he said. "As modest men do not like to talk unduly of themselves, we feel in a position to insist that he shall, as unduly as he pleases. We want to know precisely what he has in mind. We want to know what methods he is working upon and what he is trying to accomplish, and, most of all, we should like to know what, if we are so fortunate as to claim him for a fellow with some degree of permanence, it would seem to him worth while and practicable to try to accomplish here with us."

Tells of New Theatre Movement.

Mr. Barker outlined the new movement in the theatre in England which began in 1889, and traced it through the Ibsen period down to Shaw. He told of his New Theatre project in London, which the war spoiled, and of his subsequent visit to New York.

"And there I thought I had at last the materials for the ideal theatre," he said, "and then quite suddenly Europe went mad, and the terrible catastrophe that is now enveloping their domains made the theatre in England an impossibility. It is dreadful to think that that should be so. It seems to me that the art of the theatre, if it is a true and vital art, should have its place in the life of a nation even at such times as these. However, the conditions are so, and in order to keep that drama alive, if I can, here I am.

"And so I find myself here in New York, where I never thought I should be seven years ago. I find myself pleading with you a little bit for the understanding and recognition of that ideal theatre, as I and many others have been building it for some years in our imagination, but I hope, as I am sure you all do, that we shall see it built up in many of the theatres of this country.

What His Theatre Will Be Like.

"I do want to tell you a little bit, if I may, how I see that theatre to exist. Its one test must be its vitality; it cannot be manufactured. It must be born and it must grow, and the starting point must be the existence of plays, and they cannot be built to order. A play, to my mind, cannot be built to order any more than a child can. A child is born because a man and a woman love each other, that is all there is to it. It makes no difference what circumstances they are in—if there is that true understanding, that is all there is to it. And it is the same thing with a play.

"A play may be a good play or a bad play, but if it is a real play it has to be written because a man wants to write it in the right way, and I think you must start in with that. And then you want your interpreters. I think you want your single head. You cannot put the management of any artistic thing into commission, not because many people's opinions are not wiser than one man's opinion but merely because putting things in many people's hands amounts to compromise.

Doesn't Consider the Profit.

"And then you finally find your workshop, that is to say, your theatre. But you can only build it and getting it right after thinking of it first as a workshop. The theatres at the present moment are built from every other view than that. They are built for the purpose of making them comfortable, for the purpose of their beauty, from the viewpoint of the landlord, who wants as big a rent as he can get, but they are never built from the point of view of a man who wants to do his work. And you observe, I say nothing as to whether it will pay. I do not know whether it would pay or not.

"As I said, seven months ago I never thought I should be here, but your overwhelming kindness to me tonight and by the welcome which night by night our work is receiving at that theatre, Wallack's, it seems possible to me that this may not be our last visit to America. And I would like you to let me say that I am sincerely glad of this.

"I think you know that there is probably not an Englishman in the world today who does not lie down at night wondering what tomorrow's news will tell him his duty to his country is. Well, that future is still dark, but I do know that if the call comes, then we shall all of us stop talking, and we shall have to put by our personal cares and our hopes and our beliefs in our work, and we shall have to go, but until then, and until that call comes, I hope one is not altogether vain and foolish in feeling that even now we may be serving our country by interpreting some of the spirit by which England lives and without which we very surely know she must perish.

Ambassadors of Art.

"And by making plain what some of the very keenest and noblest minds would have us stand for, we are helping here, perhaps, a little in our work, and when all this senseless war is over and when the thing which I always understood to be the real war—that is to say, the spirit of humankind against ignorance and folly and greed, which is the real question of mankind—you must not, gentlemen, reproach too much the seeming vanity of a near-showman, if he feels, too, that he and his comrades here can be in some sense ambassadors of that English spirit to you.

"I know there are many things besides the Atlantic that divide us. But I always like to think that there are many things stronger than the wind and the sea that bind us; our common language and the traditions that we have in common that draw us English and Americans into sympathy and understanding.

"Well, if I did not think that the theatre which I love could do a little—if only a very little to forward God's will and better the world, I declare to you on my soul I do not think I could go inside its doors again. But it is because I do very deeply feel that I can remain in it and be glad that some short part of the remaining years that I shall give to it may perhaps be spent among you, if you will allow it to be so."

Among the guests were Winthrop Ames, Witter Bynner, John Corbin, Walter Damrosch, Richard Harding Davis, Walter Prichard Eaton, Charles S. Fairchild, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Dana Gibson, Robert Goelet, Jules Guerin, James K. Hackett, Frank Harris, Sir Arthur Herbert, Col. George Harvey, William Travers Jerome, Robert Underwood Johnson, Gustav Kobbe, Percy Mackaye, Robert B. Mantell, Sir Douglas Mawson, Prof. Richard Odynski, Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, Gen. Horace Porter, Ogden Mills Reid, Herbert L. Satterlee, Albert Shaw, F. Hopkinson Smith, Melville E. Stone, John C. Spooner, Henry W. Taft, Augustus Thomas, Arthur C. Train, Oswald Garrison Villard, George W. Wickersham, and Rollo Ogden.

TO INVESTIGATE KILLING.

State Department Hears Cervantes, Shot in Mexico, Was a Spaniard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The State Department will investigate the complaint made by Edwin Chamberlain, Vice President of the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, concerning the execution of the manager of his property near Cerritos, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. In a telegram from San Antonio to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES which THE TIMES printed this morning, Mr. Chamberlain charged that his manager had been executed by the Villistas because he had furnished wood to a Carranzista force.

State Department officials said tonight that an investigation was being conducted to ascertain whether the manager of the Chamberlain estate was an American citizen. The Department had heard that he was a Mexican and it was necessary to ascertain the fact as to his citizenship before any further step could be taken. According to a press dispatch from San Antonio, Mr. Chamberlain's manager, J. Cervantes, was born of Mexican parents in the United States, but was an American citizen.

CHURCH RIOTS IN CAPITAL.

Four Persons Killed When Priests Were Arrested.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the Montevideo, a Spanish liner, sails from here tomorrow, there will go on her, deported as undesirable foreigners, thirteen priests, almost all Spanish. They were sent here from Mexico City, where practically all the native Catholic clergy, it is said, are held in prison by Carranza. Gen. Obregon, it is declared, arrested them because of their failure to deliver 500,000 pesos which he demanded. Unless Carranza yields to the American State Department, those priests will remain there, it is asserted, until they produce the amount of money demanded.

So far Carranza has shown no sign of clemency and in Mexico City the bitterness engendered between clericals and anti-clericals already has resulted in a series of demonstrations in which the military has been used to restore order. Four men have been killed and many wounded.

The most serious demonstration growing out of the arrest of the priests in Mexico City occurred last Sunday. Little crowds gathered in various parts of the city, and in the downtown districts one made up largely of women began parading. This crowd was met by a counter element crying "Down with the Church."

Col. Bertand elbowed his way into the struggling mass of people and was stabbed, but meantime he shot and killed two men. Soldiers, who had been called out, fired, wounding a number.

Four bodies were found later. Unconfirmed reports reaching here today are that more rioting is now in progress.

Less likelihood that Carranza will order the evacuation of Mexico City now exists, and the continued shipping to the city of foodstuffs tends to support the assumption that Obregon will hold his army there for some time. He is yet engaged in an almost daily struggle with soldiers of Zapata who are numerous about the city, forcing the line of fire at times to the outskirts.

WEST MEETS ANGELES.

President's Special Agent Goes On to Talk with Villa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson, conferred at Monterey yesterday with Gen. Felipe Angeles, one of the chief Lieutenants of Gen. Villa. It was the first conference of a series which Mr. West has undertaken to obtain for the President more definite information about conditions in Mexico than has been available recently through consular sources.

Mr. West was accompanied to Monterey by George C. Carothers, who has now gone with him to Aguascalientes to visit Gen. Villa. Enrique C. Llorente, the latter's Washington representative, said today the conferences between Angeles and Messrs. West and Carothers had been most satisfactory, and that conditions in Monterey were quiet.

JEWS' PART IN OUR HISTORY RECALLED

Tableaux Depict Their Heroes and Heroines of Early American Days.

DESCENDANTS PLAY ROLES

Dr. Mendes's Congregation Portray Series of Incidents to Show Hebrew Influence in Nation's Life.

The Spanish-Portuguese Jewish congregation, the oldest in the United States, of which the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is rabbi, gave last night at its assembly rooms at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, a series of tableaux representing the influence of Jews on the early history of America. Many of the characters were represented by the descendants of the original characters themselves.

The first scene represented Santangel, the Jewish Treasurer of Queen Isabella, supplying funds to Columbus for the voyage on which he discovered America. The second showed officers of the Spanish Inquisition surprising a Jewish family which had been observing the Passover in secret. In the third tableau, the time of which was set in 1655, the year of the foundation of the congregation, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant was shown refusing the applications of two Jewish newcomers, Asser Levy and Abraham de Lucena, for the right to serve in the City Guard.

Tabuleau No. 4 showed Daniel Gomez, one of the leading merchants of New York in the early eighteenth century, trading with the Indians. The part of Gomez was taken by Edgar Gomez Nathan, a lineal descendant. The next scene showed Friday night in a Jewish home of Colonial days, and the one following depicted Gen. Washington praising Sergt. Phillips, a Jewish Revolutionary soldier. The part of the Sergeant was taken by one of his descendants, I. Phillips Cohen.

The next scene, also of the Revolutionary period, showed Miss Hays, daughter of a prominent patriot Jew, refusing information to British soldiers. The part of Miss Hays was taken by a descendant of her family, Miss Judith Hays. In the eighth tableau was shown Major André saluting Rebecca Frank as queen of the ball given by the British General, Howe. The part of Miss Frank was taken by Miss Rosalie Gomez Nathan, a descendant. In the ninth scene Constable Hays of early New York was shown arresting revelers, and the constable was played by a descendant, Daniel P. Hays. Then followed the representation of Commodore Uriah P. Levy denouncing flogging in the United States Navy, with M. A. Levy, a member of the Commodore's family, taking the principal part.

The last three scenes departed from American history. The first of them was a tableau of the congregation, personified by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and its philanthropies, the various schools and homes which originated from suggestions among its membership being represented in the persons of men and women of the congregation itself. The next tableau showed a scene in the life of Queen Esther, who was represented by Miss Estella Toledano, and the last was a special feature of the work of the sisterhood, with parts taken by Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken and Mrs. M. Milziner.

The tableaux were arranged by Mrs. Piza Weyl and S. Wolf. Mrs. Albert Hendricks sang musical numbers, with violin and 'cello accompaniment, and there were several addresses.

WIN COPYRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

British Privy Council Extends Law to Cover American Works.

To United Managers' Protective Association has received word through the State Department at Washington that an order has been passed by the British Privy Council under which citizens of the United States will receive the protection of the British copyright laws. The order is the result of a fight that has been carried on by Ligon Johnson, chief counsel for the association; Nathan Burkan, acting for individual American theatrical managers; Augustus Thomas, and others interested in the theatre, since 1912.

Dartmouth Wins Glee Club Cup.

In the intercollegiate meet held at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, the cup given by the University Glee Club of New York was won by Dartmouth. Columbia received honorable mention. S. D. Child of Dartmouth won the silver baton for leadership. The other clubs competing were from Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Gay Revillion, or, Maid of My Dreams," is the title of an operetta on which Charles Henry Dorr and Adrian Schubert are at work and which they plan to present here upon its completion. Mr. Dorr is writing the book and lyrics and Mr. Schubert, who is a 'cellist at the Metropolitan, is composing the music.

The boxes at the Palace Theatre this afternoon will be largely occupied by singers from the Metropolitan Opera House, who will be present for Emma Calvé's debut in vaudeville. Mme. Calvé's physicians, Dr. Holbrook Curtis and Dr. John Aldrich, say she has recovered from her throat attack.

Marie Dressler is contemplating a revival of "Girofle-Girofla" in which she made her first Metropolitan appearance with Lillian Russell in 1894, at the end of her engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in "A Mix-Up."

George Grossmith is at work upon a history of the Gaiety Theatre with which he has been identified as a comedian for many years.

C. R. Daines and the other members of the staff of The Army and Navy Journal have been asked to see the performance of the war play, "Inside the Lines," at the Longacre Theatre tonight and tomorrow night officers from Governor's Island and the Medical Reserve Corps will see the melodrama.

William C. De Mille's melodrama, "The Woman," originally seen in the Republic Theatre, will be the next of the Belasco productions to be put in movie form.

Augustin MacHugh, author of "Officer 666," has contracted through Samuel French to dramatize John Taintor Foote's stories of the race track, known as the "Blister Jones" stories.

Hazel Dawn, late star of "The Debutante," has been engaged by the Famous Players' Film Company, to act in a movie version of Harry and Edward S. Paulton's play, "Niobe."

Three hundred members of the Widowed Mothers' Fund will make up a theatre party at Hammerstein's Victoria on Wednesday night.

Irving Berlin will appear in the cast of "Watch Your Step" tonight at the New Amsterdam to celebrate the hundredth performance of the revue for which he composed the music and wrote the lyrics. A new number written especially for the occasion will be introduced by Mr. Berlin.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mme. Van Endert, Soloist—Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony Heard.

The principal number on the programme of the Philharmonic Society's concert yesterday afternoon was Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, which this season has not had so many performances as his fourth or sixth. It was therefore heard with all the more interest by the audience. Mr. Stransky's reading of it had much variety of tempo and dynamics, and a clear presentation of the union of voices; but the performance was singularly lacking in richness and body of tone in numerous passages where they are especially desirable.

The orchestra also played the second suite compiled from Grieg's incidental music to "Peer Gynt," comprising "Ingrid's Lament," "Arabian Dance," "Peer Gynt's Home Coming," and Solvejg's song, and two of Brahms's Hungarian dances arranged for orchestra. The suite, with the exception of Solvejg's song, which is beautiful and familiar to lovers of Grieg's lyrics, is not so taking as the first and better known one, though it need not be said that it has less musical value. Both are intended primarily for the stage, and their pictorial quality seems to have been uppermost in the composer's mind. On this occasion the song of Solvejg was sung by the soloist, Mme. Van Endert, soprano, though in the suite as arranged for concert performance an orchestral version (which also occurs in the full score for dramatic performance, as well as the vocal form) is usually played. Mme. Van Endert sang the song seated, evidently to recall the scene as it occurs on the stage, where, as the programme book informs us, the back cloth is divided, and in the clouds Solvejg is seen sitting, beautiful in the strong light, and spinning.

Mme. Van Endert also sang the air "Leise, leise," with its accompanying recitatives, from "Der Freischütz," and a group of songs by Max Reger, Strauss, (his "Ständchen,") and Humperdinck, with orchestral accompaniment. Those by Reger and Strauss were originally written with accompaniments for piano, which have recently been orchestrated by the composers, and were sung with this accompaniment for the first time in America, according to a note on the programme. Mme. Van Endert was heard in New York last season, when she sang at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She came from the Royal Opera in Berlin and the Deutsches Opernhaus in Charlottenburg. Her soprano voice again displayed agreeable quality, and seemed rather more substantial in its upper range than in its lower. She sang intelligently and musically, with some dramatic effectiveness in the recitatives of Weber's air, and with an acceptable style in the lyrics, but without much emotional expressiveness or strong individuality and with considerable lack of distinctness in uttering the words. She was liberally applauded.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

Kreisler, Mme. Kurt, Witherspoon, and Ornstein Among the Soloists.

There were four musical events for concert goers to choose between last night. At the Metropolitan Opera House Fritz Kreisler, Mme. Melanie Kurt, and Herbert Witherspoon, with the orchestra, drew an audience of nearly 5,000. There was another large audience at the Century Opera House to hear the Russian Symphony Orchestra and Leo Ornstein filled the little Bandbox Theatre. The fourth event was a recital of Russian songs by Jacob Medvedieff at Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Kreisler's numbers at the Metropolitan Opera House were Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and four smaller pieces. Mme. Kurt, appearing for the first time in concert here, sang an aria from "Oberon" in German and "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida," in Italian. She was well received. Mr. Witherspoon gave an aria from "Le Nozze di Figaro" and the air du Tambour Major from "Le Caid." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Weber's "Jubel Overture," Massenet's "Alsation Scenes," and march from "La Reine de Saba," by Gounod.

The programme of the Russian Symphony Orchestra included Sibelius's "Finlandia," Tschaikowsky's "Memories of Florence," adapted for string orchestra by Mr. Altschuler; the Finale from Symphony No. 4 of Tschaikowsky, and many smaller numbers. Mme. Rachel Frease-Green, a soprano with an agreeable, if not very large voice, and Frederik Fradkin, violinist, were the soloists.

Leo Ornstein gave the third of his recitals of modern music at the Bandbox Theatre. The programme comprised Scriabine's Four Preludes and Sonata, Op. 23; Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit," and compositions of Albeniz and Debussy, beside the pianist's own "Seven Sketches" and "Two Shadow Pieces."

A recital of Russian songs in the original was given at Aeolian Hall by Jacob Medvedieff and Mrs. Rosowskaia-Medvedieff. The programme was a fairly long one. Mr. Medvedieff's voice is of good quality, but his style is not that of our concert stage. He sang, for instance, an extended passage in falsetto, and there were what we should call exaggerated portamentos, together with unusual tone qualities due to the vowel combinations of the language. But the recital was interesting from the point of view of the music presented and the style of singing.

DR. JOHN P. McGOWAN.

Consulting Physician of Many Hospitals Dies After Long Illness.

Dr. John Patrick McGowan of 1,211 Madison Avenue died at his home yesterday after a long illness. He was graduated from the Bellevue Medical School in 1888, and after working in Bellevue Hospital for some time entered private practice. For a number of years his office was at 40 East Forty-first Street, and he was a consulting physician at the French Hospital and at the New York Foundling Hospital. He was at one time President of the St. Bartholomew Clinic.

Dr. McGowan served as surgeon on the gunboat Yankee during the Spanish-American war. He was the author of a number of medical papers, and besides being a member of several medical societies, was a member of the Union League and the Army and Navy Clubs. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

Musical Comedy for the Princess.

The Princess Theatre, New York's first little theatre to give a full evening's entertainment of playlets, is soon to house a musical comedy. On Easter Monday F. Ray Comstock will present there a musical comedy which Joseph W. Herbert has adapted from a foreign piece which has a score by Paul Rubens. Additional songs by Jerry Kern will be interpolated.

Photographs by Alfred Dreyfus.

By inadvertence credit was not given to Alfred Dreyfus for the photographs used in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday illustrating the story of the Fire Department Buffs. The photographs are copyrighted by Mr. Dreyfus, who is the unofficial photographer of the Fire Department, and the originals are on view at the city's exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition.

WALL ST. DISTRICT TO HAVE A HOSPITAL

Plans Call for Temporary Quarters in Broad St. Building to Contain 24 Ward Beds.

SEEK MILLION ENDOWMENT

Banks and Other Corporations Will Be Asked to Contribute $2,500 Each to Endow Beds.

The financial district is to have a hospital for emergency and general work, if the plans of an organization which has just been formed by a number of bankers, lawyers, and business men of the section, and which has found considerable support among leading physicians, are carried out. In spite of the fact that in the huge office buildings of the section, many thousands of people are employed, there is no general hospital in the neighborhood.

Hence the proposed foundation of "The Broad Street Hospital in the City of New York," which is to be located in an eight-story fireproof building at 109-111 Broad Street. Arrangements have been made for the leasing of four floors for temporary quarters, with a further option on the remainder of the building when it may be needed. The hospital is to do both emergency and general work, and will contain at first twenty-four ward beds and six private rooms, together with such other facilities as are necessary for successful work.

With a view to the particular needs of business men, the institution will make a feature of a department for X-ray examinations and electrical treatment. There will be a nominal charge for ward beds and a moderate one for private rooms. Further, it is hoped that banks, real estate firms, importing and exporting companies, maritime firms, and all large corporations of the neighborhood will endow beds in the hospital for the benefit of their members and employes. Twenty-five hundred dollars will endow a ward bed and $5,000 a private room.

The expenses of equipment have been estimated at $12,556, and those of operation for the first year at $31,216. The Organization Committee is working for an endowment of $1,000,000, and those who contribute will be classified as founders, life members, benefactors, members, patrons, and donors. Meanwhile thirty-six physicians and surgeons have pledged their services in attendance or consultation, and each has also agreed to give $120 to the hospital for the first year.

They are Edward Wallace Lee, William Tod Helmuth, J. Wilford Allen, John H. Fobes, Reeve E. Turner, William H. Dieffenbach, John A. Vincent Sweeney, George Morgan Muren, George Costigan, William M. Van Zandt, Paul Allen, George W. Lutton, Charles Gennerich, B. Burt Sheldon, Walter Gray Crump, G. C. Dominick, Guy Beckley Stearns, Jeremiah T. Simonson, Gove S. Harrington, Edward Warwick Pinkham, L. Evans Hetrick, John S. Richardson, B. B. Clark, Willis A. Wilder, George Washington Conterno, Carl Herman Wintsch, Ira B. Terry, Edwin S. Munson, Henry W. Lyding, Lindsley F. Cochen, John Alva McCorkle, J. Perry Seward, Ralph A. Stewart, William Lathrop Love, John F. Ranken, and A. J. B. Savage.

The Organization Committee is composed of E. L. Wemple, George C. Luebbers, Maurice Featherson, John J. Hopper, Thomas J. McBride, Alton B. Parker, Theodore L. Lutkins, E. J. Dorgeloh, H. B. Van Note, James Rascovar, Victor Ridder, M. W. Dominick, W. Channing Burbank, Robert H. Klitz, Walter L. McCorkle, John J. Connell, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, Dr. Walter G. Crump, Dr. Joseph H. Fobes, Dr. Charles Gennerich, Dr. John A. V. Sweeney, Dr. Ralph H. Stewart, Dr. A. J. B. Savage, H. E. Smolen, H. Ellsworth King, and Harry S. Stewart.

Mr. Wemple is Chairman, Mr. Smolen Secretary, Dr. Savage Superintendent, Mr. King Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Stewart Counsel. E. J. Dorgeloh is Treasurer.

Berger Funeral On Tuesday.

Funeral services for Rudolph Berger, the Austrian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who died on Saturday night, will be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The address will be made by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, who performed a similar office at the funeral of the conductor, Anton Seidl. It was said at the opera house last night that Mme. Marie Rappold, widow of the tenor and a member of the company, had been prostrated by the death of her husband and was under a doctor's care.

Lieut. J. M. Trilck Dies.

Lieut. John M. Trilck, 25 years old, of the United States Coast Defence Service, who has been on duty at Quarantine, died suddenly in his room at the Hotel Hermitage yesterday morning from heart disease. Lieut. Trilck graduated from a schoolship at New London, Conn., and was assigned to the Revenue Cutter Service, from which he was transferred to the Coast Defense Service of the Navy. His parents and two sisters live in Detroit and his body will be sent there.

Mrs. Alice Shepley Nichols.

Mrs. Alice Shepley Nichols, wife of the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity at 122d Street and Lenox Avenue, died early yesterday morning in the rectory. She was born in Fitchburg, Mass., and was married to the Rev. Dr. Nichols in 1881, while he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Brunswick, Me.

Grand Commander of Maryland Dies.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—William C. Jenness, Grand Commander of the Maryland Grand Commandery of Masons, died here today. He was 65 years old.

Obituary Notes.

CLARK ROBINSON GAVIT, 62 years old, who, for thirty-eight years had worked in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday at his home at 18 South Thirteenth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, after three weeks' illness.

THOMAS E. MOORE, 73 years old, a civil war veteran and Tammany leader, and for more than sixty years a resident of Greenwich Village, died on Saturday in the St. Lawrence Hospital after suffering six weeks from a complication of diseases. Until about ten years ago he had spent practically his entire life in the Ninth Ward.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GLUCK.—Feb. 22, 600 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gluck, a son.
GOTTLIEB.—Feb. 25, 395 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gottlieb, a son.
MAYER.—Feb. 26, 77th St. and West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayer, a son.
PEKOWSKY.—Feb. 26, 460 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pekowsky, a son.
POLACHEK.—Feb. 26, 228 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Polachek, a daughter.
WYCKOFF.—Feb. 24, 121 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wyckoff, a son.

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Engaged.

LINDER—LUBASCH.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lubasch announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie Lubasch, to Mr. Maurice Linder.

BENDEL—SPIEGEL.—Frances Spiegel to Meyer Bendel.
BLOOM—GREEN.—Harriet Green to Henry Bloom.
CHANANIE—FATT.—Sadye Fatt to A. R. Chananie.
DEUTSCH—FRIEDMAN.—Rose Friedman to Samuel Deutsch.
DORF—BROWN.—Frances F. Brown to Bernard B. Dorf.
EMERLING—MILCH.—Paulina Milch to Maxwell A. Emerling.
GALEWSKI—POLLAK.—Martha Pollak to Aaron Galewski.
ROTHSTEIN—GREENWALD.—Mary Greenwald to David Rothstein.
HARRIS — SCHNEIDERMAN.—May Schneiderman to Harry Harris.
HAUBENSTOCK -SCHER.—Anna Scher to Saul C. Haubenstock.
HERMAN—ULRICH.—Rose Ulrich to Lawrence H. Herman.
JACOBS—LEVY.—Madeline Levy to Stanley Jacobs.
JACOBS—SCHRAM.—Hilda Schram to Augustus M. Jacobs.
JANOWSKY—FISCHER.—Nora Fischer to David L. Janowsky.
KRAKAUR—KAHN.—Edna H. Kahn to Herbert Krakaur.
LAZARUS—FROMM.—Louise Fromm to Dr. David Lazarus.
MARKEL—GARFINKEL.—Ray Garfinkel to Joseph E. Markel.
MESHEL—RAPP.—Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.
NASANOWITZ—COHEN.—Anna Cohen to Joseph Nasanowitz.
NATHAN—MAYER.—Miriam Mayer to Myron Nathan.
OPLER—KALMUS.—Beatrice M. Kalmus to Sidney K. Opler.
PEYSER—LIPPMAN.—Minna Lippman to Charles I. Peyser.
PICK—EPPSTEIN.—Alva Eppstein to William D. Pick.
REINHEIMER — KATZ.—Blanche Katz to Adolph Reinheimer.
ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Blanche V. Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.
ROSENTHAL—DREXLER.—Anna Drexler to Frank Rosenthal.
ROSENTHAL — MONNESS.—Helen Monness to Charles S. Rosenthal.
SALZMAN — SHAPIRO.—Belle Shapiro to Elias Salzman.
SCHAFLANDER—EPSTEIN.—Nellie Epstein to Samuel Schaflander.
SCHMUKLER—GOTTLIEB.—Bella Gottlieb to Ruby Schmukler.
SHIRE—ROSENBAUM.—Ruth Rosenbaum to William Shire.
SIEGEL—GORDON.—Minnie Gordon to Henry Siegel.
SINGER—BLEEKER.—Belle Bleeker to Harry Singer.
SPRINGER—GOLDSTEIN.—Molly Goldstein to Jerome Springer.
STONE — BLUMENSTOCK.—Birdie Blumenstock to Samuel A. Stone.
STURMAN—MEYER.—Rea B. Meyer to Louis Sturman.
WEIL—GEIGER.—Frances F. Geiger to Louis Weil.
WITTSTEIN—STEINHARDT.—Bertha Steinhardt to Henry Wittstein.
WRIGHT—BRANNAN.—Irma J. Brannan to M. B. Wright, Jr.
ZIMMERMAN—SEGAL.—Hannah Segal to Reuben Zimmerman.
ZIRINSKY—LEVY.—Birdie Levy to Lou Zirinsky.

Married.

OLCOTT—PARKER.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 26, Elizabeth Barker, daughter of the late Neilson Olcott, to Dr. George Mitchell Parker.

RIDER—JONES.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, at the Chapel of the Intercession, by Rev. Dr. Gates, Dorothy Reed Jones to Donald Bruce Rider.

WASHINGTON—WHITING. — On Saturday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cambridge, Mass., Dorothy Clinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whiting, to Mr. Bowdin Washington of New York.

CANE—KRONER.—Feb. 27, Dorothy V. Kroner to Richard M. Cane.
DEUTSCH—LICHTENSTEIN.—Feb. 21, Auguste Lichtenstein to Henry Deutsch.
FUERTH—WEIL.—Feb. 22, Florence Weil to Gustave J. Feurth.
GERSTENFELD — ROSENTHAL. — Feb. 24, Jeanne D. Rosenthal to Dr. G. Joseph Gerstenfeld.
GOTTHELF—KUHN.—Feb. 23, Birdye M. Kuhn to Henry S. Gotthelf.
HESSLEIN — WALLACE-BOCK. — Feb. 23, Mildred Wallace-Bock to Nathan Hesslein.
McCARTY—CHAUVEAU.—Feb. 27, Yvonne Chauveau to William C. McCarty.
SIEGEL—GOLDBERG.—Feb. 25, Ruth Goldberg to Albert Siegel.
ZIMMER—FREUND.—Feb. 24, Lillian Freund to Edward Zimmer.

Jersey City and Newark.

DAVIDGE—BAXTER.—Feb. 24, Jersey City, Marjorie E. Baxter to Hathorn S. Davidge.
DOMBROWSKY—DILLMAN.—Feb. 24, Newark, Ida Dillman to Edward Dombrowsky.

Died.

ALLAN.—Feb. 28, 1915, Julia Allan, beloved mother of Hugh Allan, aged 50 years. Funeral private. Atlanta (Ga.) papers please copy.

BERGER.—Rudolf, at his residence, 251 West 89th St., on Saturday, Feb. 27. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., Tuesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock.

BOYD.—Saturday, Feb. 27, at his late residence, 120 Grace St., Jersey City, David I. Boyd, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Monday, March 1. Interment at Woodlawn.

CLARK.—Sunday, Feb. 28, at Plantsville, Conn., Albert Clark, in his 79th year. Services Tuesday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., N. Y. City.

DENSLOW.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, at her late residence, 2 Chelsea Square, Loise A. Staple Denslow, in the 85th year of her age. Notice of funeral tomorrow. Boston papers please copy.

DOWD.—Suddenly, on Feb. 27, 1915, John J., husband of the late Emeline Dowd, in his 74th year. Services at the late residence, 223 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

EINSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 27, Benjamin Franklin Einstein, beloved husband of the late Rosanna Cullen, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 71 East 80th St., on Tuesday, March 2, at 9:30 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Feb. 28, 1915, Catherine Gallagher, at the residence of her brother, Michael D. Gallagher, 402 West 146th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAVIT.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Clark Robinson, son of the late John E. and Margaret S. Gavit. Funeral service at his late residence, 18 South 13th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Tuesday, at 5 o'clock.

HAMMACHER.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, 1915, C. W. A. Hammacher, husband of Elly Hammacher. Funeral services at his late residence, Broadway, Flushing, L. I., at 3:15 o'clock, Monday afternoon, March 1, 1915, on the arrival of the 2:37 train from New York.

HAMILTON.—On Feb. 27, 1915, in St. Luke's Hospital, Sidonie, wife of R. F. Hamilton, in her 49th year. Funeral from St. Luke's Hospital chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., New York, Tuesday, March 2, at 10:15 A. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

JENKINS.—Margaret H. Martin, widow of the late Richard H. Jenkins, died Feb. 28, at her late address, 751 Third Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JENNINGS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, Celia Jennings, beloved aunt of Mae C., William J., and Gilbert F. Jennings and Mrs. William E. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 243 East 26th St., on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Epiphany.

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Died.

KELLY.—James J., aged 57. Services "the funeral church," 241 West 23d. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

KILTY.—Henry, Sunday, Feb. 28, for 22 years a faithful friend in the family of Mrs. Benjamin Drake.

LACK.—Charles Eugene Lack, M. D., husband of Elizabeth Bolton. Funeral services at late residence, 692 Tenth St., Brooklyn, Monday, March 1, 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

MAHER.—Mrs. Catherine Maher, nee McAteer, suddenly, Feb. 28, beloved mother of Oliver A. and Isabella G. Maher. Funeral private, from Holy Name Church, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

MAISCH.—On Feb. 28, Katheryn, beloved daughter of Leopold and the late Elizabeth Maisch, at the residence of her sister, Miss Fred'k. Wiedmeyer, 2,422 Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday, March 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 26, at his late residence, 405 Park Av., Chauncey Marshall, youngest son of the late William and J. Montgomery Marshall. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th St., on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

McCREADY.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1915, in her 90th year, Caroline Amanda Waldron, widow of Nathaniel l'Hommedieu McCready. Funeral private.

McGOWAN.—Dr. John Patrick, beloved husband of Frances Condict, at his late residence, 1,211 Madison Av., Feb. 28. Notice of funeral later. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MOORE.—Thomas E., for more than sixty years a resident of old Greenwich Village, departed this life Saturday, Feb. 27, 1915. He served with the famous New York Volunteer Engineers throughout the War of the Rebellion, and was formerly Commander of the George E. Meade Post, G. A. R. He was a member of Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus, and St. Catherine's Branch of the Holy Name Society. Funeral from his late residence, 514 West 153d St., on Tuesday, March 2, to the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, thence to interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MOUL.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1915, Carolyn W. Moul, in her 84th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1915, Alice Shepley, wife of the Rev. Harry Peirce Nichols, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York City. Funeral service on Tuesday, March 2, at 8 P. M., in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St. Interment at Intervale, N. H.

PEIRCE.—On Feb. 28, Helen E., wife of Fenelon A. Peirce and daughter of the late Charles S. Capron. Services, 55 South St., Morristown, N. J., 3 P. M., today.

RAFFERTY.—At Macon, Ga., Peter L., beloved husband of Amy O'Donnell and son of Ellen and the late James Rafferty. Funeral from his late residence, 403 West 57th St., on Tuesday, March 2, thence to Church of St. Ambrose, West 58th St., where a requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 A. M.

REENE.—Twybill Walton, widow of John P. Reene, died Sunday, Feb. 28, at her late residence, 700 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Announcement of funeral later.

SMITH.—On Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Charlotte Morrell Smith, widow of Abram Gurney Smith and beloved mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Holbrook and Walter M. G. Smith. Services private at her late residence, 150 West 80th St. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPENCER.—Frederick C., at White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 27, in his 37th year. Son of Caleb S. and Annie M. Spencer of Newton, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

TALMAN.—Suddenly, at her home 120 East 56th St., New York City, on Feb. 27, in her 72d year, Sarah Talman, wife of the late George Henry Talman. Funeral private.

THOMAS.—Friday, Feb. 26, at Hotel Lucerne, 201 W. 79th St., New York City, Gertrude Dorothea Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. W. R. Thomas, D. D., and Louisa E. Thomas and sister of E. Eldridge Thomas and Rev. Harold L. R. Thomas. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Tuesday morning, March 2, at 10:45. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VAN CLEEF.—On Feb. 26, 1915, Mary Augusta, wife of John Schenck Van Cleef and daughter of the late Daniel A. Robbins. Funeral services Monday, March 1, at her late residence, 71 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Interment private.

WELDON.—Entered into eternal life Feb. 27, 1915, at his residence, 84 Prospect St., Stapleton, S. I., Patrick J. Weldon, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton, S. I., at 10 A. M. Tuesday, March 2, 1915, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Albany papers please copy.

BRENNAN.—Hannah, 1,020 Lexington Av., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CARROLL.—John J., 927 Jennings St., Bronx, Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CASH.—Ann, 253 West 15th St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CONROY.—Catherine, Feb. 27. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av.
COOK.—Thomas, 511 West 160th St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
DAILEY.—Delia, 317 10th Av., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DAVISON.—Thomas, 617 West 143d St., Feb. 27, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DAW.—Sarah, 498 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
DENNERLEIN.—Julia E., 31 Clinton Place, Bronx, Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FLANAGAN.—Patrick, 290 3d Av., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GRUNE.—William H., 118 West 134th St., Feb. 26, aged 58. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
GUINANE.—Patrick, 34 Gansevoort St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
HAUFF.—Elizabeth, 221 West 67th St., Feb. 27, aged 73. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
HEINER.—Elizabeth, 320 East 156th St., Feb. 26, aged 16. Funeral today.
HEITMANN.—Minnie, 336 East 94th St., Feb. 27, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow.
HELLWIG.—Louis T., Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 27. Funeral service today.
INNES.—Lillian, 253 West 60th St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KANE.—Elizabeth F., Feb. 27. Funeral, Lexington Av. and 65th St., today, 10 A. M.
McCORMICK.—Bridget, 500 West 82d St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McDERMOTT.—Ann, 323 East 87th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McGUCKIN.—Catherine, 328 East 70th St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McQUEEN.—Veronica, 637 Grand Av., Feb. 27, aged 19.
MITTER.—Lorenz, 521 Trinity Av., Bronx, Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, noon.
NATURIN.—Alfred, Port Richmond, S. I., Feb. 27, aged 65.
NEWMAN.—Rae, 324 East 79th St., Feb. 27.
O'BRIEN.—Timothy, 354 East 55th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
POLLACK.—Rose, 62 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 26, aged 44.
POWERS.—Jennie F., 331 East 31st St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RINGWOOD.—James, 248 West 19th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

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RITZ BALLROOM, Madison Ave. and 46th St.
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON AT 4.
MONS. BRIEUX
Author
"DAMAGED GOODS" and "MATERNITY,"
will give his only American conference on
FRANCE OF TO-DAY
in aid of
"SECOURS NATIONAL AND WAR ORPHANS."
Tickets $3, on sale at door.

Died.

SAMPSON.—John, 327 3d Av., Feb. 27, aged 38.
SEXTON.—Bernard, 116 East 120th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHANAHAN.—Mary, 515 West 129th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
STINTZE.—Katherine, 90 West 30th St., Feb. 27, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
STURTEVANT.—Ernest W., 214 Haven Av., Feb. 27.
THOMAS.—Joseph C., Feb. 25. Funeral 241 West 23d St.
WISSEMANN.—Henry, 592 East 136th St., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
WUNSCH.—William, 255 West 29th St., Feb. 27. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BEAUVAIS.—Julia, 368 61st St., Feb. 26, aged 70.
COHEN.—Morris, 1,094 Bergen St., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COLLIGAN.—John, 10 Columbia Place, Feb. 27, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.
COORT.—Catherine, 168 Amity St., Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COSTELLO.—Joseph R., 2,146 Belmont Av., Bronx, Feb. 27. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
COUGHLAN.—James J., 321 4th St., Feb. 26.
ELDEN.—John M., 71 Hart St., Feb. 27, aged 73. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
EVANS.—Ann, 227 North 10th St., Feb. 26, aged 30.
FERRIER.—Gilbert, 1,599 Atlantic Av., Feb. 27, aged 42.
FROMMEYER.—John H., 1,523 58th St., Feb. 27, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow.
HELLEWIG.—Frederick, 170 Graham Av., Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
KLEMM.—Frederick, 1,366 Bergen St., Feb. 26, aged 39. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
LINDSLAY.—Mary J., 827 John St., Feb. 27.
MANLEY.—Winslow, 125 Lynch St., Feb. 27, aged 76.
NAYLOR.—Anna, 95 Harrison Av., Feb. 26, aged 35.
SILBERMAN.—Hermance, 442 Nostrand Av., Feb. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BENEDICT.—Cyrus D., 873 South 10th St., Newark, Feb. 27, aged 83. Funeral today.
DISBROW.—William A., Newark, Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FARRELL.—Matthew, 417 South 18th St., Newark, Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
GAFFREY.—Henry, Sr., 82 19th Av., Newark, Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GURTEL.—John, 165 Columbia St., Jersey City, Feb. 26, aged 21.
KENNY.—Thomas, 1,232 Park Av., Hoboken, Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KUEBLER.—Augustus, 85 North 3d St., Newark, Feb. 27. Funeral 2:30 P. M.
McNULTY.—Arthur, 260 Varick St., Jersey City, Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MURCK.—Carl, 34 Avon Place, Newark, Feb. 26, aged 32. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHINKLE.—Delia, 214 Mulberry St., Newark, Feb. 26, aged 27. Funeral today.

Long Island.

GARDNER.—George, Woodhaven, Feb. 26, aged 85.
JANES.—William, Astoria, Feb. 26, aged 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KUCKENS.—J. Henry, Lynbrook, Feb. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MORAN.—Nicholas, Winfield, Feb. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Westchester County.

MITCHLER.—Adam, 545 Kimball Av., Yonkers, Feb. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

In Memoriam.

ALLISON.—Casper, in memory of; died March 2, 1908.
BIER.—Marshall, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, March 9, 10 A. M.
BLOCH. — Patrick, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, March 7, 2:30 P. M.
BRENNAN.—Margaret, in memory of; died March 1, 1914.
BRENNAN.—John J., mass St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.
HAFFEN.—Bertha H., in memory of; died March 1, 1907.
HART.—John, mass St. Patrick's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.
HAGAN.—Frank, mass St. Paul the Apostle Church, March 6, 9 A. M.
HEBRON.—Thomas J., mass Holy Innocents' Church, March 4, 8 A. M.
KEMP.—Louis J., in memory of; died March 2, 1914.
KAVANAGH.—Michael, mass St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, March 13, 9 A. M.
LEVY.—Esther R., in memory of; died March 2, 1896.
McARDLE.—James, in memory of; died March 1, 1914.
MULLEGAN.—Ellen, mass St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.
MAINZER.—Julia, in memory of; died March 2, 1905.
MURPHY.—Anna, in memory of; died March 1, 1913.
MURPHY.—George, in memory of; died March 1, 1910.
REILLY.—Peter, mass Sacred Heart Church, March 4, 10 A. M.
RUEHL.—Katherine A., in memory of; died March 3, 1912.
RUSSELL.—Jesie M., in memory of; died March 1, 1904.
WALDMAN.—Abraham, in memory of; died March 2, 1913.
SCHAEFER.—Elizabeth, mass St. Malachy's Church, Brooklyn, today.
ZIPKES.—Janny, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, March 7, 2:30 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.
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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
CELESTINS

CALIFORNIA ROUND TRIP $94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42nd St.
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1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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BRONX
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

SALE BY AUCTION COMMENCES TO-DAY and Five Following Days. AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
EVENING SESSIONS TO-MORROW (Tues.) and Thursday next, at 8:15 o'Clock.
ON THE PREMISES, 668 FIFTH AVENUE (Near 53d St.)
The Kent-Shmavon Collections
OF THE
Ancient Art of Asia and Europe
Persian Faience, Manuscripts, Miniatures, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Oriental and European Arms, Antique Chinese Rugs, a number of Specimens of Spanish, Italian and English Antique Furniture, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.
EXHIBITION DAILY TO TIME OF SALE.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

STATE FUNDS AMPLE, DEMOCRATS ASSERT

Minority Legislative Leaders Say Whitman Errs as to 1915 Appropriations.

QUESTION HIS ESTIMATES

In His Message He Has Included $9,945,840 Improperly, Wagner and Smith Assert.

Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the State Senate, and Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader of the Assembly, issued a joint statement yesterday as an answer to Gov. Whitman's message to the Legislature last week on the financial condition of the State, in which the Governor criticised the last Democratic administration. Both Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith deny the Governor's contention that the Democratic administration did not appropriate sufficient funds to carry on the Government during this fiscal year, and that ex-Gov. Glynn did not save upward of $11,000,000 to the taxpayers, as he said he did in the last campaign.

The statement sets forth that, either through misinformation or a lack of knowledge of the State's finances, the Governor's message is absolutely contrary to the facts, and that the records of the Controller's office contradict his contention. On Oct. 1, 1914, the beginning of the present fiscal year, the statement says, there was a cash surplus in the treasury of $13,025,712. The adjustments or claims on this surplus made by the Controller to meet all outstanding obligations, except appropriations for 1915, leave $8,517,733. Thus, with the estimated revenue for the fiscal year of $44,363,500, there is a total of $52,881,234, which is available for the expenses of the fiscal year of 1915. The appropriations for 1915 for the support of the Government are set down at $30,267,548, and for the Sinking Fund at $7,677,138, making a total of $37,953,687.

"The Governor increases this figure," the statement says, "by $9,945,840, but he includes therein items of the Supply bill which were immediately available from and were paid out of the finances of 1914, and therefore are not chargeable to this year. Adding $919,932, which sum is still due for unpaid appropriations for 1914, we reach a total of $38,873,619. When taken from the available revenues for this fiscal year, namely, $52,881,234, there remains for immediate available appropriations ordinarily known as deficiency bill appropriations to be made by the Legislature of 1915 for use during this fiscal year the sum of $14,007,614, which is the sum now actually available for the Governor of the State during this fiscal year to provide for the deficiency which he requests."

The statement sets forth that there are five items which the Governor desires to make immediately available by the Legislature—$1,880,000 for State aid to country roads, $2,000,000 for the repair of State highways, $5,000,000 for Supply bill items, $425,000 for compensation appropriation, and $40,000 for repairs on roads on the Indian Reservation, making a total of $9,345,000—and it points out that with this sum deducted there would still be a surplus at the end of this fiscal year of $4,662,614. The $5,000,000 proposed in the Supply bill, the statement says, could be reduced, by the proper exercise of economy, to $2,000,000, especially if the Governor would recommend the repeal of the State aid law, which it characterizes as merely a subsidy to up-State local towns at the expense of the taxpayers of New York City.

The Governor has asked for $4,000,000 for Barge Canal purposes, the statement points out, and it says that after the $8,000,000 bond issue, which takes place next month, according to law, there will be available approximately $5,500,000 for canal construction, which, it says, is ample to continue the work through this fiscal year. The $4,000,000 asked for by the Governor, the statement says, cannot be used this year, and is not, under any circumstances, a proper charge against the present fiscal year.

Regarding the item of $1,500,000 for eliminating grade crossings, the statement says that there is now more than $1,000,000 in the treasury awaiting the completion of contracts for grade crossing eliminations, so that the amount asked for should be charged only to the next fiscal year, as no payments can possibly be made this year.

R. A. C. SMITH RETORTS.

Sharp Reply to Criticisms from West End Association.

Sharp raps at the West End Association were made by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith in a letter to Joseph M. Price, which was made public by Mr. Price last night. Commissioner Smith wrote to Mr. Price anent the latter's letter to a newspaper on the subject of the Burns Brothers' concrete coal storehouse at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

"As to the artistic structure used by the coal company at Ninety-sixth Street," Commissioner Smith wrote, "if anybody will take the pains to call at the department to look over the records he will find that nearly a year ago I demanded the alteration of the upper section of that monumental monstrosity by its removal."

Mr. Smith then added:

"If the West End Association officials or committees to whom these matters are intrusted would be courteous enough to communicate with me when they are in doubt about these matters they would save themselves much useless labor. I am not afraid to admit my shortcomings, but one thing is certain, I play in the open."

In the first part of his letter Mr. Smith discussed river front dumps in this vein:

"Some people are unkind enough to say that members of the West End Association acting on important committees of that association likewise represented clients who were seeking favors of the Dock Department to maintain open dumps not only at Ninety-sixth Street, but at Seventy-ninth Street."

FIGHT ON ALIEN LAW UP TO HIGHEST COURT

United States Supreme Bench Will Decide Validity of New York Labor Statute.

RESTRAINING ORDER SOUGHT

Contractors May Be Forbidden to Discharge Subway Workers—Act Attacked as Unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court will pass on the validity of the anti-alien labor clause in the New York State law, by which more than 10,000 workmen engaged in the construction of the dual subway system are facing immediate discharge. The law will be attacked on the ground that it is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and in violation of treaties between this Government and the Governments to which the aliens affected owe allegiance.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, attorney for William E. Heim, who, as a taxpayer, has entered suit to prevent the Public Service Commission and the subway contractors from acting under the anti-alien clause, will go to Washington today to press his case. The action is taken up to the Supreme Court on an appeal on a writ of error from the decision of the New York Court of Appeals.

Mr. Conway will ask the Supreme Court to advance the appeal and to restrain the Public Service Commission and the subway contractors from acting against the aliens pending the decision. The commission has warned the contractors that their contracts will be revoked if they continue to employ alien labor, and the contractors intend to discharge at once all laborers who cannot prove they are citizens.

Wants Case Advanced.

"I feel sure," Mr. Conway said yesterday, "that the Supreme Court will grant the stay I shall seek and advance the appeal on its calendar, because of the importance and urgency of an early decision. I believe that the court will sustain the decision in our favor handed down by the Appellate Division of this State. If the case is advanced, I hope to hear the final decision within a month or six weeks."

In support of his contention that the anti-alien clause is unconstitutional Mr. Conway in his brief quotes Article I., Section 10, of the Constitution:

"No State shall * * * pass any * * * ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

The brief also cites Article IV., Section 2:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Some of the contracts affected by the threat to enforce the law were in existence before the law, and some of the laborers are citizens of other States than New York.

Mr. Conway, however, bases his strongest appeal on part of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, providing that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and on Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, providing that "No person shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due proces sof law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Mr. Conway claims protection under these sections of the Constitution for citizens who will suffer by the discharge of the aliens as much as for the aliens themselves. He quotes from the decision of the Appellate Division and from other court decisions, among which is one by the United States Supreme Court reversing the courts of California, which had curtailed the rights of an alien Chinese. In its decision in favor of the Chinese the Supreme Court said:

"The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is not confined to the protection of citizens."

Mr. Conway's next contention is that "Section 14 of the labor law in question is in conflict with the provisions of the treaties now existing between many foreign nations and the United States."

Infraction of Treaties.

After specifying that in many cases aliens receive, through treaties, rights in America nearly equal in some directions to those of citizens, Mr. Conway argues:

When, therefore, in our existing treaties we find provisions guaranteeing to citizens of other nations rights guaranteed by the Constitution to our own citizens, every consideration of good faith and national honor demand that they be enforced and protected in full measure. The argument that those guarantees do not apply except to citizens born in this country and to aliens only after they have acquired citizenship, is palpably fallacious.

If the position were sound, that the treaty stipulations do not protect aliens, intermediate their arrival here and the time required to become naturalized, then they are without protection under treaty provisions.

No foreign Government can be assumed to have entered into a treaty in order to secure rights to its citizens resident here after they have acquired American citizenship. Such guarantee would then be not only unnecessary, but inoperative, as such individuals would then have no right to invoke the protection of their native country and it would have no right to extend its protection.

On the other hand, to assume that foreign nations entered into treaties with us to protect citizens of their own country resident here only on condition that they are to become American citizens at the earliest moment, is to suppose that such nations intended to supply strong inducements for their citizens abandoning allegiance to their native lands. This conclusion certainly is not justified by the policy and experience of the past.

Mr. Conway mentions, among those that in his opinion will be violated by enforcement of the New York law, treaties with Austria-Hungary, Greece, Sicily, England, and other nations. He contends that the New York law is in violation of the State Constitution, that it does not apply to the subway contracts, and that, if it is invalid, the clause in the contracts binding the contractors to observe it is not binding.

Damage Suits Threaten.

The attorney recites "the nature and extent of the injury and damage" which his client seeks to prevent, as follows:

1. The contracts already in existence at different stages of completion are eighty-one in number and aggregate $11,918,256.58. Each of these contractors will have a good cause of action against the city for the recovery of anticipated profits in case said contracts are improperly terminated, which will likely aggregate an enormous sum and for which the city will have received no return.

2. The city will be involved in most extensive and expensive litigation.

3. The completion of the subway system will be indefinitely delayed, if not wholly prevented.

4. The estimated cost of construction provided for under said contracts with the Interborough Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation will be largely exceeded, the purpose of said contracts probably defeated, and the public deprived of the benefit of the subway system as planned and the money already expended by the city will have been wasted.

5. The situation in regard to subway contracts will be thrown into chaos and confusion and the situation in regard to other municipal contracts will be little, if any, better.

6. The corporate rights of the city will be violated.

7. The right secured to aliens under our State and Federal Constitutions, as well as by existing treaties, will be violated not only to their injury and damage but to the injury and damage of the public, and in violation of the policy of and treaties with the United States Government.

8. The rights of the contractors will be violated in that their right to employ such labor as they choose will be denied, and their contracts forfeited.

9. A reduction in labor available will increase the cost of the same and thus bring an added and unwarranted burden upon the city and its taxpayers.

The suit was instituted in the New York Supreme Court on Dec. 12, 1914, and the court decided against Mr. Conway. An appeal was taken, and on Jan. 6 the Appellate Division decided in Mr. Conway's favor. The Court of Appeals on Feb. 25 reversed the Appellate Division.

UNIONS WILL FIGHT REPEAL.

Committee to Protest to Whitman On Alien Labor Law.

Reports that Gov. Whitman strongly favored the repealing of the alien labor law started an opposition movement among the labor unions yesterday. The General Executive Board of the Central Federated Union will meet this evening to take the question up and will appoint a committee to go to Albany immediately and see the Governor in opposition to the repeal of the bill.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, admitted that among the members of the unions employed in subway work were a number of aliens. This could not be helped, he said.

John Gill, agent of the Bricklayers' Union, who started the fight for enforcement of the alien labor law, said:

"We are watching every move that is made to repeal the bill and will be on the ground when the time comes. The contracts provide that citizens only be employed, and it is up to the contractors if they find themselves in an awkward position."

"What about the men in the unions who are not citizens?"

"Less than 2 per cent. of the members of the unions represented in Subway work are non-citizens."

DEPENDS ON LOCALITY.

It Looks Bright in One Place and Sombre in Another.

Two strongly contrasting pictures of business conditions in the South were drawn for a TIMES reporter yesterday by two merchants from below Mason and Dixon's line, who are in this city buying Spring merchandise. One of the merchants was from Wilmington, N. C., while the other came from Roanoke, Va.

Things are not very brisk in the vicinity of Wilmington, according to the merchant in question. Money is tight, and it is difficult to get loans from any of the local banks. Even the best names have to pay 6 per cent. interest to raise money on short time commercial paper. Real estate is in the dumps, and recently a $100,000 hotel brought only about a quarter of its actual value at a forced sale. Wholesalers of dry goods are having trouble in collecting the money that is due them, while the owners of the retail stores are not finding business very active because of the lack of money in the hands of the consumers. The whole trouble is attributed to the unsettled condition in cotton and naval stores.

The merchant from Roanoke had a story of optimism. His neighborhood, he said, did not have to depend on cotton. Money in that part of the country comes from wheat, coal, tobacco, and other staples that have been helped, rather than hurt, by the war. It is also the site of the shops of a prominent railroad, and the indications of improved conditions on the part of this line, which has begun spending a considerable sum for repairs that are to be made in its shops, have more than increased the good feeling of the Roanoke business men. It means that there will be money paid to the workmen that will go into Roanoke stores and Roanoke savings banks.

The leading bank in the city, by the way, was reported by the merchant interviewed to have done the greatest business in January in its history. The dry goods business has been good, and the merchant said that his own store had last month beaten January, 1914, by a little over $100. Up to the time he had left home his February business had been keeping up well, though not quite as good as in January. However, March is expected to see in Roanoke a return to conditions as nearly normal as possible with the unsteadying influence of the war in Europe.

UNVEIL HERSHEY MEMORIAL.

Window in Old First Presbyterian Church Depicts Luther's Life.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, unveiled the Hershey Memorial Window yesterday morning. It was presented to the church by Miss Rebecca Hershey in memory of Marcia Pennell Hershey, 1824-1911, and Arthur Temple Hershey, 1863-1912. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. G. U. Wenner, D. D., of Christ Lutheran Church, who spoke on Luther and the Reformation.

The window was designed and executed under the supervision of Frederick Lamb. It is one of a series of historical subjects. Martin Luther is shown standing in the central panel with the towns of Eisleben and Wartburg in panels on either side. Above the gallery, in referring panels, are a Bible, suggesting Luther's translation; a lamp, symbol of the student, and a pilgrim's staff, symbolizing the wanderings of Luther. Across the centre of the outer panels are quotations from Luther's battle hymn.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Solomon J. Joseph, Liberty Storage Warehouse, 43 West 64th St., 10:30 A. M., stationery, cigars, fixtures, &c.; Great Western Furniture Corporation, 128 West 18th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture.

Greenwald & Co., 9 Washington St.—Unclaimed baggage.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway.—Men's and boys' suits and trousers.

J. H. Mayers, assignee's sales—Manhattan Corrugated Paper Co., Inc., 47 Great Jones St., 10:30 A. M., paper, machinery, &c.; Max Price, 1,595 Avenue A, 9 A. M., women's, men's, and children's wear, dry goods, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 90 Manhattan St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale, cloaks and suits.

Tuesday.

D. Hartmann & Co., 474 Fulton St.—Assignee sale, velvets, silks, ribbons, and other millinery goods of Koch & Co.; also fixtures.

D. Hartmann, 5 West 31st St.—Assets of Weiner & Schoenfeld, furs, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 54 West 3d St.—Hats, caps, machinery, fixtures, &c., assets of Metropolitan Hat and Cap Company, Inc.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Light and medium weight worsteds, mixtures, &c.; also Wednesday.

A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway—Staple woolens, stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales, Max Litwinoff, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wines, liquors, and fixtures, Samuel Shapiro, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., plush, bathing suits, &c.

Wednesday.

Greenwald & Co., 158 East 57th St.—Horses and wagons.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Rubber boots, rubbers, and shoes; also Friday.

Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster St.—Shoes.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Van Buren St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of lumber.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale; Leon Goldenberg, 484 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Notions, dry goods, and fixtures.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale; Arthur Fischer, 635 East 5th St., 10:30 A. M.—Collars, shirts, neckwear, &c.

Friday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Cotton goods, raw silk, &c.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Laces, embroideries, chiffon, trimmings, &c.

Greenwald & Co., 438 Broome St.—Assignee sale of tobacco, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Weinberg Company, 137 Grand St., 10:30 A. M.—Hair ornaments, machinery, &c. Schapiro & Shulman, 34 Bond Street.—Men's hats and caps; also fixtures.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Kunin & Epstein, 20 Bond Street, 10 A. M.—Hats, caps, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; Miss E. G. Mahoney, cloaks, suits, waists; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; A. C. Lansbach, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardiner, laces, ribbons; J. A. McKendrick, domestics; F. J. Ball, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infant's dresses, rompers; Miss McLeod, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Supple, clothing; 16 Cooper Sq.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. B. Gates, dry goods; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—M. Goldstein, woolens; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck & Co.; I. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, house dresses; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—A. Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, woolens; 45 E. 17th.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; L. E. Ach, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 W. 26th; Wallick's.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Noel Sisters; Miss L. Noel, Miss Noel, millinery; Imperial.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. E. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 West 23d; Park Av.
DES MOINES—F. J. Donohue, china; Breslin.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. W. Bieber, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Miss L. Ellis, M. M. Leach, representing; 220 5th Av.; Wallick's.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Goldberg Bros.; J. A. Siegel, ribbons, fancy goods; Times Square.
DULUTH—I. Freimuth; D. Loewus, hosiery, underwear, books; 1,170 B'way.
EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.
GEORGIA—J. Kuttner & Co.; I. May, wholesale, retail general Mdse.; 737 B'way.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 East 17th.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. G. Downing, art goods; Miss O. Schwartz, corsets, waists; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, notions, hosiery, ribbons, gloves, underwear; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, silverware; 1,261 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN—N. Nathan & Bros.; Miss Smith, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. H. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready to wear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Vanderbilt.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
LYNCHBURG—Charles M. Guggenheimer, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. Roby, waists; 353 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; A. Friedman, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
MONROE, La.—Famous Co.; T. E. Marx, clothing, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.; Strand.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods, cloaks; 75 Leonard.
NORRISTOWN—Quaker City Shirt Co.; J. L. Tyson, shirts; 200 5th Av.; Wallick.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. E. Grout, men's boys' clothing; Mrs. C. C. Stubbs, upholstery goods; 1,333 B'way.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—Frank Stein & Co.; F. Stein, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.
PAWTUCKET—Shortenberg & Robinson; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring; New Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA—Eureka Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Kohn, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Longman-Brown Co.; J. H. Brown, wash skirts; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; C. Kolinsky, cloaks, suits; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Browning, King & Co.; D. F. Wolfe, men's ready-to-wear; 16 Cooper Sq.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss L. Knight, laces, ribbons; Miss Corrigan, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettlinger, clothing, furn. goods; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Lehman, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, dry goods; Grand.
ROANOKE—E. Schlossberg, ready-to-wear garments, millinery, shoes; McAlpin.
ROCHESTER—O'Hara & Weaver; Miss L. A. O'Hara, Miss L. A. Weaver, millinery; Park Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. H. Jones, pictures; 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—William G. Webber Co.; Miss A. E. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mrs. H. F. Stone, millinery; 2 Walker.
SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Millinery Co.; G. H. Simon, millinery; 821 B'way.
SCHENECTADY—Wallace Co.; Miss Quay, laces, neckwear; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree Co.; R. Peacher, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; C. F. Zukoski, trimmed hats; 621 B'way; Prince George.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss K. Wood, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. H. Buckley, cloaks, suits; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; H. P. Folk, hats; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. D. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
SUNBURY, Penn.—H. Rice & Sons; S. Rice, clothing; Woodward.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; J. M. Keller, coats, waists, house dresses; 116 West 32d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; 353 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, clothing, silk dresses; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. F. Finnin, jewelry, leather goods; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Smart Shop; D. J. Grinsfelder, children's ready-to-wear; York.
WHEELING, W. Va.—W. H. Colvig, notions; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; D. Fowler, J. Carpenter, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
WOONSOCKET—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. A. Savage, millinery, ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. E. Redican, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; W. R. Peters, china; 432 4th Av.

BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF B'LD'G. 2-16 WEST 33d ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

PEARL BUTTONS APPELBEE & NEUMAN, 23-25 Greene St. Tel. Spring 8991

FOR THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS AND MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE KNIT GOODS TRADE. We manufacture children's angora sets, from $9.00 to $24.00. Communicate with the Grand Knitting Mills, 729 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Paul Gumbinner Mfg. Co., 29 West 17th St., is retiring from business and offers its stocks of silks, laces, ruchings, nets, chiffons, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES Now at Madison Square, WILL REMOVE ON MAY FIRST To 28-30 West 34th Street.

Lost property restored by an announcement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 28 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Storage sale of goods at Eagle Storage Warehouse.

Silo's Art Galleries, at 668 Fifth Ave.—Contents of Kent Shimayon Galleries, including paintings, rugs, &c., continues every afternoon during week at 2:30.

Floyd Grant, 776 Seventh Ave.—Household furnishings, furniture, &c.

Tuesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 333 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of household furniture, &c.

Wednesday.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Ave.—Antique and modern furniture, including desks, highboys, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Ave.—Modern and ancient oil paintings.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Ave.—Jewelry and silver from estate of Mary Hayes and others.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Japanese color prints.

Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Books, including part of the library of the late S. G. Wolcott; also coins, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Furs; also Friday and Saturday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Japanese color prints.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Oriental porcelains, bronzes, silver, &c.; also Saturday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 12 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

American Art Association, at Hotel Plaza—Modern paintings by Barbizon and others.

American Art Association, Madison Square South—Oriental and other art objects, including several Gobelins and Flemish tapestries, Persian and Chinese rugs, &c.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman wanted for pile fabric cloak house; salary and commission. Before interview is granted we must know amount business done, territory covered, and last employer. Z 330 Times Annex.

Salesmen, thoroughly experienced, to handle popular priced line of dresses for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses; must furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call all week, afternoons, third floor, 37 West 32d St.

Jobber will look at wash dresses all week, between 1 and 5; will pay cash for goods. 114 West 27th St., 3d floor.

Jobber looking at ladies' cotton dresses and skirts Monday, Tuesday, 10 to 12 A. M. Seldman & Hauptman, 14 W. 17th.

Cloak salesman, catering to jobbers, catalogue houses, and large retailers, desires connection with reliable house. M 11 Times.

Open for jobs in velvets in evening shades and black; also light shades of changeable taffeta. M 18 Times.

Jobber open for silk suits, snappy styles; price $7 to $12. Address Silk Suits, M 3 Times.

Open for big job in suits and coats; will pay spot cash; 5th floor; Pacific Trading Co., 14 E. 27th.

SALESMAN wants line of cotton goods on commission; city, retail. F 362 Times Downtown.

Popular Price Leather Goods.—Belt line wanted for Pacific Coast by well-known salesman with large trade. M 17 Times.

Jobber looking at linens and wash dresses; sample orders given. 8th floor, 32 W. 27th.

LOOKING AT COTTON DRESSES. 118 West 29th St., 10th floor.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

Crepe, all wool, crinkled; will close out at ½ price. Stuyvesant 5081.

Wanted silk crepe de chine for cash; submit samples; 47 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

Jobs wanted in ladies' Spring coats, 38 West 18th Street.

Jobber looking samples Spring coats all week. 5th loft, 36 East 12th.

JOB OF 200 SKIRTS to close out cheap. J. Labes, 84 Lenox Av.

JOBBER looking at snappy Spring suits. Top floor, 37 West 19th St.

BIG JOB in silk hosiery to close out cheap. Friedman Co., 542 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES TO RETAIL AT $2.00 TO $7.50 IN THE NEWEST FABRICS. Wonderful Sellers. Immediate Deliveries. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3853.

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358 BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d

ADVERTISING. At a Small Outlay Bring Big Business, write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

ART AUCTIONS. Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way. Tel. Greeley 1772.

BAGS (LADIES) GATE BAGS Ready for Delivery. Bienenzucht Bros., 109-111 Spring St.

BELTS (Women's and Children's) GIRDLES SLOTE & SCHAFFER "The Belt House of N. Y." Originators of the Newest. 49-53 East 21st St. Buyers agree that our PANAMA BELLE is the Girdle of the Hour.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES. Tel. Spring 1291. JACOB FEIBEL, 117 Spring St.

BOUTONNIERES. For Flowers and Ribbons See American Braid Co., Selling Agents. Uptown office 12 E. 33d St. Tel. 3873 Murray Hill.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 835.

CURTAINS (Lace) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS. Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE BOUGHT. WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

JEWELRY—Novelties and Beads. ALL THE RAGE. Earrings, Circle Pins, Lingerie Clasps M. Arnstein & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, 27 W. 30th St., nr. B'way

LACES EMBROIDERIES Shadow Laces, French Valenciennes. Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LINEN DUSTERS, MEN & WOMEN. Auto Coats, Caps; good qualitat linens, $8.25 dozen. ENGEL, 3 E. 17TH.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS. FULL DRESS, FROCK COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS. "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfg., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

PATTERN HATS. Special, Exclusive, High Grade. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38 W. 32d, rep. best makers of millinery.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 622 Broadway 624 " 626 " FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOG L. W. SWEET & CO. 2 MAIDEN LANE

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers: mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1058.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Assignee's Sale

Exhibition Today, Monday.

Supreme Court, Kings County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Koch Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at Public Auction through

D. Hartmann, Auct'r,

Tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2d, 1915, At 11 A. M., at 474 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Property and Assets of the Above Estate, CONSISTING OF

FIXTURES

Comprising 25 Mahogany Wall Silent Salesmen Cases, about 100 Large Mirrors, Carpets and Rugs, 5 Very Fine Portable Dressing Rooms, Mahogany Dressing Tables, Chairs and Settees, Office Partitions, Electric Chandeliers, Fans, New Underwood Typewriter, New Adding Machine, Safes, Filing Cabinets, R. T. Desks, etc., etc.

ALSO A STOCK OF

Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

Also the Accounts Receivable. SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Assignee. ARNOLD LICHTIG, Attorney for Assignee, 141 B'way, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. C.

Fire Underwriters' Sale

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915,

At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom, 46-50 WOOSTER ST., N. Y. CITY, We Will Sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Shoe Salvage of J. A. LAURIE & CO., ELIZABETH, N. J., Consisting of Well-known Make

GOODYEAR WELT MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS

In Calf, Pat. Leather, Vici, Tan and Buck.

Also 2,000 Pair Banister Shoes

Spring & Summer Style, in Tan, Buck, Vici and Calf.

Shoes & Oxfords

ALL GOOD SIZES AND WIDTHS. This Sale should interest the trade in general who wish to secure some HIGH-GRADE and WELL-KNOWN MAKE SHOES.

Terms of Sale: CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all Buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.

Tel. Spring 18.

Entire Stock of High-Grade

FURS

Consisting of Very Latest Style **Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, Dressed Skins,** And All Elaborate **Office Showroom Fixtures and Machines,**

Consisting of the very latest improved Oak Office and Showroom Partition, with dividers; Tables and Chairs to match; also all Carpets and Rugs, Typewriter, Roll-top Desk, Combination Safe, Cutting and Nailing Boards, Trunks, Telescopes, and 5 Jacoby & Ossan Fur Machines with individual motors. All the above to be sold without reserve. Formerly of WEINER & SCHOENFELD

of 5 West 31st St., N. Y. City,

Will Be Sold To-Morrow, Tuesday, Mar. 2d, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Above Premises,

By D. Hartmann, Auct'r.

For further information telephone 4290 Spring

Over $50,000 Worth Staple and Desirable

WOOLENS

AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. This offering comprises about 20,000 yards of fine Wool Serges, 10,000 yards of the genuine Palm Beach Cloth, 10,000 yards Panama Cloth, 10,000 yards of the Priestley and other Mohairs, and large quantity of Worsteds, Cassimeres, White Serges and other very desirable goods. The above represents the entire salvage stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore, Md., and we guarantee that over 90% of these goods are in perfect condition and the balance is but slightly touched by smoke. This is the cleanest, most staple and desirable stock that has been offered at public auction in years.

The Sale Will Take Place To-morrow, **TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10:30 A. M., AT** 394 B'way, near Walker St. (Take elevator.) On Exhibition, with Descriptive Catalogue, To-day, Monday, March 1, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept. TELEPHONES, 42-43 FRANKLIN.

Salvage Sale

Slightly Damaged by Water Only, Stock of Adelson Bros., Manufacturers, 1,500 Pairs

MEN'S PANTS

4,000 Dozen

BOYS' KNEE PANTS

In Serges, Worsteds and Cassimeres. VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Mar. 2, '15, 10:30 A.M. At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Above will be sold in large trade lots.

ASSIGNEE SALE

For the Benefit of Creditors. Dealers invited to put in bids for balance of stock of MORRIS A. FORGOTSTON, in one or 8 lots or the entire balance of stock left consisting of DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY, Rings, Lavallieres, Brooches, Pins, etc., all from ¼ to 6 carats. HENRY KLINGER, Auctioneer, Sells Today, Monday, March 1, at 11 A. M., at 1432 Broadway, cor. 40th St., all the balance of stock as described above. All bids must be in by 12 o'clock noon, Monday March 1st, 1915. By order of Benj. Lesser, Assignee, 299 Broadway. Auct. Office, 135 Mercer St. Phone Spring 6384, 8631.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brand New, Recently Fitted Up

KNITTING PLANT

of a prominent Sweater Manufacturer (retiring from business) will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, March 3d, at 11 A. M., on premises, 151-153 Roebling St., corner Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y., consisting of Circular Shaker Machine (costing $650,) Circular Machine (Boys'.) Brush Machine, Double Head, Double Head (costing $800,) Double Lock (costing $450,) 2 Back Machines, 3 Swiss 5 and 7 Gauge (Dubled make,) 10 Grosser Machines, 6 Bach's, 2 Combinations, 3 Hand Machines, Allen Winder, Hand Shaker for Sleeves, SEWING MACHINE PLANT, Union Special Coverer, 2 Metropolitan Cutters, Metropolitan Seamer, Merrow Machine, Singer Button Hole, Union Button Sewer, Five 31-15, 44-8 Cutting Machine, 12 Power Tables, 5 H. P. Motor. Also balance of Stock Woolens, Buttons, Linings, Needles, Paraffine Wax, Trimmings, etc. Also about 300 Sweaters. Entire well-fitted Plant cost about $14,000 to fit up, practically new. Sale without limit or reserve. For further information telephone Franklin 2847.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

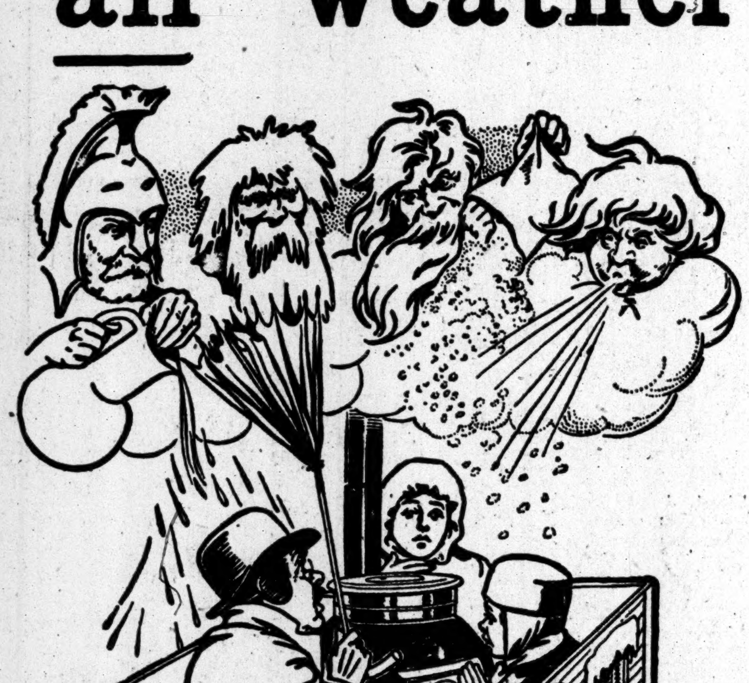
ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON Will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1915, At 12:30 o'Clock at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York. For account of whom it may concern. 100 shs. Granulator Soap Company, (Hypothecated.)

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

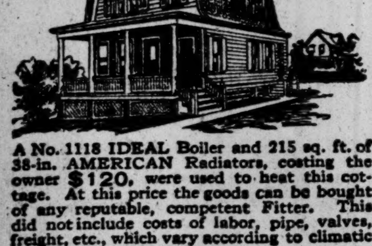
They tame all weather

Why be subject to the caprices of the weather? Why let your mental and physical states, as well as your earning powers, be subject to the alternating rawness, chill drafts and zero snaps, until you feel that with the shortcomings of your old fashioned heating equipment the house seems roofless? Why not *make your own climate* in the home, no matter how fickle or fierce the weather, by flooding the house at any moment with cozy, genial comfort at the turn of a radiator valve?



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators will assist much to reduce the cost of living and better the living by making your home a brighter, healthier, happier place in which to live. These outfits keep the house warm from eight to twenty-four hours on one charge of fuel, depending on the severity of the weather; they relieve household drudgery because requiring little attention; and they scatter no ash-dust or coal-gases into the living rooms to ruin furnishings and endanger health. Their cleanliness reduces housecleaning one-half.

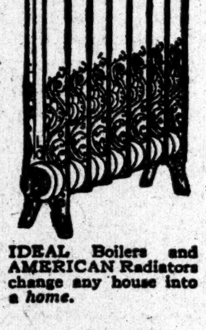


A No. 1118 IDEAL Boiler and 215 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $120, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators actually pay for themselves in their fuel economies and absence of repairs. They are made, throughout, of high-grade iron. There is nothing to wear out, rust out or burn out. Every feature of their construction has been tested and its value and efficiency definitely established in our big Thermal Research Laboratories, here and abroad. When put in your building we *know* that they will get full heating value from every pound of fuel, and deliver it to you in clean, uniform, healthful warmth and comfort throughout your home. These outfits cost no more than ordinary outfits. Accept no substitute!

No one need wait to build a new home in order to be rid of the wastes and nuisances of old-fashioned heating. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators can be put in *old* buildings as well as new, large or small, farm or city. No tearing up partitions or floors, nor disturbing old heating equipment until the new is ready for use.

Our free book "Ideal Heating Investments" tells much that it will pay you to know. Start today to tame the weather by making your own inside climate, and tell us the kind and size building you wish to heat. Puts you under no obligation to buy. Act now, *while iron prices are so attractive* (more so than in 10 years past) and you get the services of the most skillful fitters! Write, phone or call today.



IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a *home.*

An unfailing Vacuum Cleaner—suction pipe runs to each floor. Price $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big sealed dust-bucket in cellar or side room. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, you have a practical outfit that is part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog—it doesn't obligate you to buy.

No exclusive agents. Sold by all dealers. AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY Write Department N-49 104-108 West 42nd St., New York

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, Brantford (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna

WHITMAN AT GRIPS SOON WITH LEADERS

Test Expected on Governor's Tax Reform—Senate Loading Bill with Amendments.

ASSEMBLY REVOLT A FACTOR

Governor Hopes for Ally in Lower House—Seeks No Fight, but Won't Shirk One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Next week or never, in the opinion of observers at the Capitol, must come a test of strength between Gov. Whitman and the Legislature, dominated in both branches by overwhelming majorities of the Governor's own party. According to the general belief, the Emerson bill, providing for a reorganization of the State Tax Department and a general readjustment of the methods of assessing and collecting taxes throughout the State, will force the issue. The bill, though it has been before the Legislature since Jan. 19, is still in the custody of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator Emerson is Chairman.

The Emerson Tax bill is the most important piece of constructive legislation on the Whitman programme of reform. The tax reforms embodied in it have the indorsement of eminent experts in economics from Eastern universities. Such practical men of affairs as Isaac N. Seligman, the New York financier; Seth Low, and ex-Attorney General Wickersham appeared to urge its enactment, while the only opposition has come from Controller Eugene H. Travis, whom it would deprive of patronage and to some extent of official prestige, and from minor Republican bosses up-State, who for years have resisted an equitable distribution of the tax burden as between New York and other big cities and the rural counties, where they hold political sway.

Both in his inaugural speech and in his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Whitman lent more emphasis to what he had to say with reference to the tax reforms embodied in the original Emerson bill than to his utterances on other measures included in his programme. For that reason every one at the Capitol is looking forward with intense curiosity to what is going to happen here next week when the Emerson bill emerges from the Senate Committee on Taxation, in "amended" form.

Bill Radically Amended.

Some friends of Gov. Whitman, who have had an opportunity to peruse the bill since it has been in process of amendment, express the opinion that the parental eye of Gov. Whitman will reflect an utter lack of recognition when it rests again on the Governor's pet reform measure. Only the other day a "joker" in connection with which Sen. Emerson will be requested to do some explaining when he returns to the Capitol next week, was discovered by a friend of Gov. Whitman in the Emerson bill. This provides exemption from taxation for all property belonging to railroad companies situated between tracks, in the face of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals that such property was properly subject to taxation. There are other "amendments" which undoubtedly will cause the friends of the Governor's tax reforms equal embarrassment. The Governor's friend in fact declared that the bill had been so cluttered up with undesirable changes that the Governor, if the bill should happen to pass both Houses in its present form, could not very well sign it and remain faithful to his oath of office, let alone the solemn pledges contained in his inaugural speech.

So far the Governor has pursued a policy of compromise in all his dealings with the Legislature, which has lent to the relations between the Governor and the lawmaking body an outward aspect of perfect harmony. But while the suave and persuasive eloquence of Senate Leader Brown and the disposition of Speaker Sweet, appropriately reflected in his patronymic, have helped to make much pleasant conversation in the little inner sanctum back of the Executive Chamber, where legislative leaders of their calibre have the time-honored privilege of being received when they call on official business, the Governor is not oblivious to the fact that actions speak louder than words. It is likely that in shaping his future policy Gov. Whitman will be guided by what the Legislature does, rather than by what the legislative leaders promise.

Governor on His Guard.

Certain recent acts of the Legislature have put the Governor on his guard:

First, the readiness with which the Senate has yielded to purely political influences brought to bear to defeat the Governor's tax reforms.

Second, the fact that the Senate leaders, after the Governor had told them that he considered the action ill-advised, tacked a "rider" to the emergency appropriation bill for the Workmen's Compensation Commission which caused a revolt among the independent Republicans in the Assembly and compelled that body to reject the bill as amended by the Senate. The Governor told the Senate leaders that, regardless of how they felt on the question of private settlement of compensation claims between the casualty companies and injured workmen, the appropriation should be enacted as a separate and urgent proposition and the provisions contained in the "rider" be left for the general revision of the Compensation act, which is to be undertaken by the Legislature before the present session adjourns.

Third, the action of the Senate leaders in giving sanction to the introduction of the Argetsinger bill, amending the Election and Primary laws generally, after the Governor had informed them that he was unalterably opposed to some of its vital provisions.

Fourth, the action of Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly, in introducing a measure for the creation of a triple-headed State Highway Commission after the Governor, who feels that the responsibility for the administration of the Highway Department will rest with him in the end, had brought about a reorganization of that department, satisfactory to himself, through the retirement of John N. Carlisle as Highway Commissioner, and the appointment of his life-long friend, Edwin Duffey, to that position.

Not Seeking Fight; Won't Shirk One.

Gov. Whitman is temperamentally very different from Gov. Hughes. He is of a more practical bent. He has had actual experience in the game of politics, for he started out as an election district Captain in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Besides, Gov. Whitman has been warned against the Hughes method, and has been told that he will be in a position to make a more creditable showing at Albany by "playing in" with the organization than by opposing it. Gov. Whitman is not by any means looking for a fight with the Republican organization or with the Legislature. But he will not shirk one, if the urgent necessity should arise.

With regard to the Tax Reform bill, which at present is uppermost in the Governor's mind, the use of his veto power would avail little. It would mean that the State Tax Department would remain in Democratic hands for a while longer, or until the Governor could find some method of getting rid of the present Commissioners, without the aid of the Legislature. Ordinarily the concern of getting Democrats out and replacing them with Republicans would be apt to loom as a matter of vital concern in the eyes of the legislators. In this instance, however, it happens that ex-Senator Martin Saxe, who is the Governor's candidate for head of the reorganized Tax Department, is not very strongly backed by the Republican organization of New York County or by the State organization.

The rift in the relations between the Senate and Assembly may prove an important factor in the relations between the Governor and the Legislature. Following the Assembly revolt over the compensation "rider," the Senate leaders have gone about threatening reprisals of the most drastic nature. Unless the mood of the Senate leaders should undergo a change, for instance, it is unlikely that any measure in which either Assemblyman Sullivan, who first raised the banner of rebellion, or of Speaker Sweet, who yielded to Sullivan's fiery oratory and carried the Assembly majority with him is interested will be gently dealt with in the Senate; and from present indications the strife is likely to become more bitter. Thus the Governor may find in the Assembly, which is supposed to be more responsive to public sentiment on account of the annually recurring election of its members, an ally to bring the Senate to terms. Speaker Sweet has openly announced that he will stand by Gov. Whitman and his programme unconditionally.

Lack of Potential Leadership.

The Governor, according to his friends, believes that he can count on the support of a majority in the Republican caucus of either Senate or Assembly in the case of differences arising over legislation between himself and the legislative leaders. But close study of past Senate procedure at this session does not indicate the presence in that branch of the Legislature of any Republican strong enough to lead an insurgent movement. An examination of the journal of either house would reveal the remarkable fact that, aside from the party leaders, not a handful of lawmakers have raised their voices in debate. So far they have been merely so many echoes to reflect the views of the legislative leaders in the final voting on measures before the lawmaking body.

SALOONS IGNORE WARNING.

Advised to Make a Dry Sunday, but Many Bars Were Busy.

A warning tip to saloonkeepers yesterday to the effect that the opponents of the liquor traffic were preparing to get evidence of alleged Sunday violations of the excise law, to be used, it was said, in an effort to promote legislation at Albany directed against the saloon interests, resulted in the closing of many places in Brooklyn, but few in Manhattan.

Representatives of the Sunday Observance Association and the New York Sabbath Committee were said to be engaged in gathering evidence. In some instances Inspectors of the State Department of Excise make inspections of places. There was no activity at the headquarters of the Excise Department at 1,451 Broadway. Deputy Excise Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy could not be found there or at his home yesterday.

The information to the saloon men warning them to look out for observers of violations yesterday was attributed by the recipients to both the Brewers' Association and the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, who had been advised from Albany to spread the warning throughout the trade. In Manhattan and the Bronx the warning received little attention from saloonkeepers and had no effect apparently on the trade. In these two boroughs few places were closed, but there were chains on some doors that opened into back rooms. In many instances customers were not admitted so readily as on former Sundays, unless they were known to the man at the door.

"We were told to close up our places tight," said a representative of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association. "This went for the backrooms, too. In fact, we were told it would be better to stop business for the day and not let any one in, not even the barkeepers, waiters, or cleaners. But no one is paying much attention to the warning."

Although President E. Bick of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association denied that his organization had been concerned in sending out the warning to the trade, the dryest part of the city was in Brooklyn. About 30 per cent. of the saloons there were closed to business completely.

As the suspected crusade was not directed against hotels and restaurants where liquor is served, these were not included in the warning. As a result there was an increase in the Winter trade at Coney Island and other resorts where most of the places have hotel licenses.

It was said that the scare to the Brooklyn saloon men had deprived them of approximately $100,000 of business for the day. Some persons believed that the city administration was concerned in the new excise movement, which they construed to portend a change in policy by Mayor Mitchel regarding the regulation of the saloon business on Sundays. Police Commissioner Woods when asked about this last night, replied:

"I have received no orders from the Mayor, and I have given no orders concerning the liquor business."

LOOPHOLE IN NEW DRUG LAW

U. S. Statute Should Bar Free Sale of Small Doses, Says Dr. Pabst.

The Harrison Federal law restricting the sale of opium, which was signed by the President on Dec. 17 last, goes into effect today. Its restrictions, which are stringent, affect every doctor in the United States.

Under its provisions every physician who writes a prescription for opium or one of its derivatives above a certain amount must put on the prescription a serial number which he has received from the Collector of Internal Revenue. With the serial number he also writes the patient's name, age, and address, his own full name, and the date.

It is illegal for a druggist to fill an opiate prescription unless so made out, and the penalty for violation of one of the provisions of the law, whether by a druggist or a physician, is a fine of not more than $2,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

When the patient has the prescription filled he writes his name and address at the drug store. A prescription can never in any circumstances be refilled.

Every physician is taxed $1 a year, according to the provisions of the law; and furthermore, he is not allowed to order any drug containing opium from a druggist except on a special blank form, which is furnished by the Government at one cent apiece.

Dr. Charles Frederick Pabst of Brooklyn, who has been active in the various attempts to restrict the drug traffic, said last night:

"The law would have a good effect in restricting and diminishing the drug traffic, but for the clause which exempts preparations containing two grains of opium or less to the ounce. This means that in a sixteen-ounce bottle there will be thirty-two grains of opium and in each teaspoonful a quarter of a grain, which is the average adult dose.

"A dope fiend can get two grains of opium, which is a fair-sized dose for a habitual user, in an ordinary wineglassful of one of these preparations, and his name is not recorded and filed, nor is there any record of the amount which he uses.

"A law having for its object the limitation of the opium traffic should not leave such exceptions, and the medical societies of the various States will probably apply to Congress and the Attorney General to have this exception cut out."

P. R. R. REPORT FOR JANUARY

Lines East and West Show Decreased Gross Earnings.

Gross earnings on the Pennsylvania System, East and West, for the month of January, amounted to $24,823,445, a decrease from January, 1914, of $2,795,785. Total operating expenses were $22,913,660, showing a cut from the corresponding period last year of $1,738,529. The net earnings for the month were $1,909,784, a decrease of $1,057,256 from the previous January.

The Lines West showed the greatest decrease in gross revenue, amounting to $1,773,706. The gross operating revenues on the Western Division were $7,764,395. The Lines East, with a gross earning of $17,059,049, showed a decrease of $1,622,079.

The report for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for January showed a gross operating revenue of $13,617,879, a decrease of $1,434,249. There were decreases in every department of operation excepting in the carrying of the mails, where an increase of $1,103 was reported. Freight earnings fell off $1,106,056. Expenses were cut in every department. The net revenue from operation was $1,514,159, a decrease of $280,807. Allowing for tax accruals, the surplus was $1,175,071.

The Long Island Railroad Company's report for January, with gross earnings of $830,156, shows a net income above taxes of $22,287, a decrease from January, 1914, of $8,044. There was an increase in revenue of $3,451 in the carrying of mails, but freight and passenger incomes fell off.

Mrs. Grace Loses Water Rights.

Mrs. Lillius Grace, widow of William R. Grace, once Mayor of New York, loses her claim of title to lands under water in Manhasset Bay adjacent to her estate, Gracefield, at Great Neck, under a decision just rendered by the Appellate Division. The decision follows similar decisions against a number of wealthy people who own shorefront property in Nassau County.

INCOME TAX LIST GROWS.

This the Last Day for Returns—Collectors Report Big Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Reports to the Treasury Department indicate that the filing of income tax returns for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, the time for which expires tomorrow, has been accomplished with much less confusion than was the case a year ago. Collectors have reported a substantial increase in the number of returns and the department officials believe that losses due to the war will not make serious inroads on the amount of the payments to be made.

An unusual problem confronts the Government in the cases of many thousands of Americans abroad, who are subject to the income tax. Under the law a penalty of $20 to $1,000 can be laid against any one subject to the tax who does not make his return on or before March 1, but at the Treasury Department's discretion clemency may be extended in exceptional circumstances and a period of thirty days' grace allowed. It is feared that many Americans in Europe, and especially those in Germany, will not be able to get their papers here in time.

To cover this situation it has been decided that where returns have been deposited in a Post Office by March 1 no effort will be made to collect the penalties prescribed, even if the mail never reaches the department.

Th reduction and omission of dividends and bond interest on many corporation securities in the last eight months is expected to cut into the amount of revenue, but losses from this source are expected to be more than made up by the fact that this year's tax will be on a full year's income, whereas last year's payments were based on the ten-month period. From the corporation and personal taxes the department looks for $80,000,000 of revenue, of which about $45,000,000 should be paid by the corporations.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	41	44
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	88	90
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	312	317
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107½	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	82½
Do6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96½	97
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	31	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	63	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	4½	5
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	12	15
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	85
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	78	83
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101⅜	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	13½	15
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	87	89
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,703,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	55	56½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	82	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	88¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	72½	73½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	94
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	45	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	68	71
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	85
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 6s, '39	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,401,400	2	S	J. & J.	60	62½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J.C.,H.&P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	24	28
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	46	50
Do6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	85
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	99½
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	..	72
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80¾
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	51	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	22	23
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	80¼	81½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	80½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	10	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	8	S	M. & N.	107	108
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Roch.R&L5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.&P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val.T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¾	95
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Docon.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	85	88
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	72½	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$4	$5½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17½	$18½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	76	79
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	7	9
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	35	37
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	45	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	64½	67
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	13	14½
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	80	81
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84½	86
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	62½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	48½	50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	550	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	208	213
Bat'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	155	..
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	565	..
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	175	182
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	5	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	348	355
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 15	148	156
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	168
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	305	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	840	860
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	100	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	625	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	275	285
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	170	177
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	235	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	232	238
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	155	160
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	392	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	135	145
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	..	425
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. In., Nwk	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	25½	25¾
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	163	168
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	275	282
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	875,000	2½	S	M. & S.	18	20
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	275	325
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	820	840
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	29	35
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	260
Firemen's In.	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	235	250
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	255
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	161
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	378	385
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	187	192
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	12	15
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	108	112
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	167	172
Newark F. I.	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	14	14½
N. Brun. F.I.	200,000	5	S	....	45	50
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	22	26
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	140
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	55	..
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	800	810
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	8	S	Jan 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westchester.	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	$49	$51
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	13¼	13¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	535	545
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	250	260
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,14	107	109
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 22,14	650	680
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	....	90	100
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 17,14	220	225
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	37	39
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	47	50
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	218	223
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	162	165
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,14	135	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	96	98
Nat. Transit.	12,787,575	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	31	33
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	217	223
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	89	92
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Dec 10,14	131	133
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	220	225
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	227	235
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	257	262
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,14	111	115
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2,50	Q	Dec 15,14	298	302
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	420	425
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Feb 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	255	260
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	310	320
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,14	393	396
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,14	189	192
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 15	420	425
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	120	130
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	..	Sep 25,14	83	84
Vacuum Oil.	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	185	188
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	33	37

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. ‡—Including 2% extra

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit.-Am.	18,116,502	2½	..	Jan 12,15	17½	18
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	275	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	125	175
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	145	155
Do pf.	1,000,000	a1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	105	108
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	170	177
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan, 1915	99	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	Dec 3, 14	225	235
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3b	Q	Jan 2, 15	280	285

a—Interim div. b—Incl. 4% extra. g—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 15	400	405
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	10b	Q	Jan 1, 15	460	475
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	425	..
Central	3,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 2, 15	980	1000
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,14	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	250	265
Fulton	500,000	7d	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	525	540
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	160	165
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	585	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	130	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	385	395
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,14	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Mar 1, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	385	395
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	345	360
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	400	407
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1060

a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. 5% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	49	51
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	56	57
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	102
Do db.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	129½	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	850,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kap. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q.C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Sept 1, 14	93	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Jul 15,14	41	42
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	82	84
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port.G.&C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99⅝
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104¼
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	28	32
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	48½	50
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Feb 20,15	177	180
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 2, 15	95½	97½
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	35	36¾
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	75	76
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¼	Q	J,A,J,O	89	92
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 15	135	140
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	123	130
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110¼	111½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,14	103½	105
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7	7¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	131	135
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,488,400	..	..	1907	6	8
Do pf.	1,283,000	..	..	....	40	50
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	72	79
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	98½	100½
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	105¼	107
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	10⅜	11⅜
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	104	105
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	106½	107½
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 15	82	85
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	80	90
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	158	163
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅝	2¾
Merg. Lino	12,799,600	5¼a	Q	Dec 31,14	178	178½
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	69	71
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	89½	91
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	560	..
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	185	200
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	150	160
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	102¼	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 23,14	103	105
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	225	..
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3½	3¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	88½	91
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	105	106

*Ex div. a—Incl. 3% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	174	178
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	20	25
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.50
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15,'15	100⅛	100⅝	5.10
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15,'16	100⅛	100⅝	5.70
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15,'17	100⅛	100⅝	5.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	102⅞	103½	5.55
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89⅝	90¼	7.70
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95	96	7.90
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99¼	100	6.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97¼	97¾	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.75
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	97⅜	98⅛	13.75
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	4.35
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'15	99⅞	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	2.75
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Michigan Central	4½	Mar 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.00
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98	99	6.28
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1915	88	91	42.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	92¼	93	9.65
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Apr., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.25
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.65
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	97⅜	98⅛	13.75
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	100	100⅛	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.30
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100	100⅛	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	100	5.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98⅛	5.90
Sulsberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97¼	7.90
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101	101½	5.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¼	98⅛	6.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98¼	6.85
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	99⅝	100¼	5.00
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	96	97½	7.00

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	$1.58	$1.52¼	$1.28⅜	$1.25⅜
Feb. 24	1.57	1.54¼	1.29¾	1.26⅜
Feb. 25	1.57¼	1.53	1.29⅛	1.24⅜
Feb. 26	1.51	1.46	1.23	1.20¼
Feb. 27	1.53⅞	1.49⅜	1.26	1.22
Week's range	1.58	1.46	1.29⅜	1.20¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	75⅝	73⅝	77⅜	75⅜
Feb. 24	75⅜	74	77⅛	75⅛
Feb. 25	75	72¼	77¼	74⅜
Feb. 26	71½	70⅞	74	71⅜
Feb. 27	72⅜	71⅞	76¼	74⅛
Week's range	75⅝	70⅞	77⅜	71⅞

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	58⅛	56¼	54⅝	53⅛
Feb. 24	57⅜	56⅜	54⅞	53⅜
Feb. 25	58⅛	56⅝	55¼	53⅜
Feb. 26	56	54⅞	52⅝	51⅜
Feb. 27	57⅛	55⅞	54⅛	52⅝
Week's range	58⅛	54⅞	55⅜	51⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	$10.45	$10.30	$10.65	$10.50
Feb. 24	10.50	10.30	10.70	10.52
Feb. 25	10.50	10.15	10.70	10.35
Feb. 26	10.27	10.17	10.47	10.32
Feb. 27	10.40	10.27	10.60	10.45
Week's range	10.50	10.15	10.70	10.32

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	$10.10	$9.75	$10.32	$10.02
Feb. 24	9.97	9.80	10.25	10.00
Feb. 25	9.97	9.75	10.22	10.05
Feb. 26	9.85	9.70	10.15	10.00
Feb. 27	9.90	9.80	10.20	10.12
Week's range	10.10	9.70	10.32	10.00

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	$18.25	$17.52	$18.55	$18.00
Feb. 24	17.90	17.50	18.25	17.92
Feb. 25	17.87	17.10	18.22	17.50
Feb. 26	17.35	16.80	17.70	17.22
Feb. 27	17.35	17.10	17.75	17.50
Week's range	18.25	16.80	18.55	17.22

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 23	8.34	8.12	8.61	8.34	8.78	8.55
Feb. 24	8.22	8.02	8.46	8.26	8.68	8.47
Feb. 25	8.30	8.22	8.52	8.39	8.75	8.60
Feb. 26	8.38	8.24	8.55	8.44	8.77	8.64
Feb. 27	8.25	8.20	8.47	8.41	8.69	8.62
Week's range	8.34	8.02	8.61	8.26	8.78	8.47

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Feb. 23	9.05	8.84	9.23	9.00	9.25	9.24
Feb. 24	8.96	8.77	9.11	8.93	9.10	9.10
Feb. 25	9.03	8.89	9.20	9.10	..	..
Feb. 26	9.04	8.94	9.20	9.11	9.30	9.30
Feb. 27	8.97	8.91	9.16	9.10	9.27	9.20
Week's range	9.05	8.77	9.23	8.93	9.30	9.10

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 16, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Sulphuric acid, spare parts for diving apparatus, hacksaw blades, blanc fixe, blankets, brass and steel bolts and nuts, watch mark braid, brass, liquid gold bronze, bronze ingots, whisk brooms, metallic brown, tinned and tubbed butter and cold storage of same, squirt cans, cement compound, cartridge bag cloth, steam plug cocks, copper, silk lacing cord, stateroom crockery, electric drills, fire extinguishers, live geese feathers, water filters and coolers, pipe fittings, airport and deck light glasses, glassware, amorphous lubricating graphite, chrome green, cotton handkerchiefs, hangers for paper towels, fire hose, dry lampblack, deck and bull's eye lanterns, lavatories, sheet lead, bellows leather, after range, bow and side lights, grinder, oil pumping machinery, turkey red muslin, copper boat nails, ash cars, castor oil, soapstone pencils, wrought pipe, black cannon powder, lump rosin, sheet rubber, safes, folding platform scales, metal scrapers, scoop shovels, rainbath showers, sodium fluoride, strip solder, billet steel, copper tacks, tallow, linen thread, paper towels, copper tubing, flax twine, unions, mixing varnish, valves, plate and rubber washers. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General, U. S. N.* 2-25-15.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Elevator," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., April 3, 1915, and then and there publicly opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the Naval Hospital at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Plans and specifications may be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the naval station named. H. R. STANFORD, Chief of Bureau, February 23, 1915.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1915, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1915, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 27, 1915.
A. D. MOSS, Asst. Treas.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 20, 1915.—A public hearing will be held in Room 407, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, at 11:00 A. M., March 4, 1915, in connection with proposed bridge across Westchester Creek, at East 177th Street, New York City. Those interested are invited to attend.
W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of Huhn, Edey & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. George A. Huhn, Jr., will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE A. HUHN, JR.,
FRED EDEY,
W. JOHN WADSWORTH,
JOHN K. HOLLINS.
March 1st, 1915.

1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia. — 111 Broadway, New York.

We desire to announce that Mr. George A. Huhn, Jr., and Mr. Harry B. Hollins, Jr., have been this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
GEORGE A. HUHN & SONS.
March 1st, 1915.

61 Broadway, New York.

We desire to announce that we have this day formed a partnership under the name of Fred Edey & Co.
FRED EDEY,
W. JOHN WADSWORTH,
JOHN K. HOLLINS.
March 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 18, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

O'Gara Coal Company

Notice to Bond and Coupon Holders.

Notice is hereby given that all interest coupons of the bonds of O'Gara Coal Company, due March 1, 1915, will be paid at the office of the Company on presentation. O'Gara Coal Company, Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.

Grand Central Terminal, Nov. 10, 1914.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1914, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 39, 368, 418, 799, 968, and 1012, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1915, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3111, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION

Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 24, 1903, offers are hereby invited for surrender of above named bonds to the amount of $36,072.75 in the Sinking Fund. Offers will be opened by the undersigned, Trustee, at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 5th, 1915. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Stock Certificates Nos. 105676/80, for 10 shares each, issued in the name of Bourke, Schiff & Co., of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock have been lost in transit from London, England, to New York. Application having been made for the issuance of new certificates, all persons are warned against negotiating or attempting to transfer the above certificates.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

Gentleman for the past ten years holding responsible positions with two important institutions right at the heart of Wall Street activities, and in close touch with influential interests, is forming a Bond and Investment Banking business. Would like to correspond with parties having good connections and able to contribute small amount of capital. Address "C," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 26th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GOLDENBERG BROTHERS & COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Goldenberg Brothers & Company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 109 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of March, 1915, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
New York City, N. Y., February 25, 1915.
WILLIAM F. SEILER, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting. Transfer Books of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 25th, 1915, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 22d, 1915.
RICHARD JONES, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY will be held at the office of the Corporation, 216-226 W. 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of a Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
LEON LEWIN, Secretary.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Metropolitan Opera Company will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, March 8, 1915, at four o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February 23, 1915.
R. L. COTTENET, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 130 East 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 8, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 22, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of Cascami Silk Spinning Company of America will be held at the office of Henry Hoelljes, at 346 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2nd day of March, 1915, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
ALEXANDER SEVER.
Dated February 15, 1915.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.
New York, Feb. 17th, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 3d, 1915. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of Anton Wedl, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East 16th Street, New York, on the 15th day of March, 1915, at 11 A. M., for the election of the Board of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. H. Ludwig, Secretary.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., INC.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 100 Hudson Street, New York City, Monday, March 1, 1915, at 11 A. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, President.

A Second List

The maturing obligations of American Corporations in the months of June, July, and August are listed in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The second month of the year brought a decline in the stock market which not only wiped out all of January's gain, but brought the general level of quotations on the Stock Exchange to within 1½ points of the closing prices of last July. It was only after the market had come this near to having retraced its steps back to the days immediately before the war that the reaction in prices was checked and that buying rather than selling came to dominate the movement of quotations.

In considering the present status of the market in the light of its recent prolonged decline it is just as important to take count of what has happened within the last eight months to strengthen our position as it is to give due consideration to recent and more remote events which have served to put the market under restraint. Since last July a number of dividends have been reduced, there have been numerous business fatalities, and trade at large has fallen off considerably compared with its pre-war volume. On the other hand we hold today an immeasurably stronger position in many respects than we occupied in the first days after the outbreak of the war. Then we were very inconveniently in debt to Europe; now Europe is indebted to us on a scale which it itself is finding inconvenient. Then we had to face many problems, the solution of which was not altogether clear, although they have since been successfully surmounted. Then trade was declining and was bound to decline more, but that movement has come to an end, and in some directions substantial improvement has already appeared, though the business of the country at large is still very quiet. With the progress of the war some new problems have arisen, notably those growing out of the German war zone programme, and this has lately centred attention upon the fact that a period of widespread warfare is necessarily a period of uncertainty, but the very fact that the stock market has lately declined as a result of that uncertainty reduces its influence as a stock market factor. That one consideration had in fact much to do with the moderate upturn which occurred in the latter half of last week.

It was recognized that the mere undertaking of negotiations by our Government with a view to lessening the rigors of the present warfare on the seas does not solve the grave problems which confront neutral nations as a result of the new stage into which the struggle has passed. At the same time it was felt that some good might come out of those negotiations, and, furthermore, that the ten-day decline which was directly attributable to the uneasiness which the German programme caused was at least as substantial if not an adequate measure of the stock market effect of this development. It was recognized, too, that the problems with which we are now confronted are less acute than those which we faced at the very beginning of the war. Then a new and very serious situation was thrust upon us with great suddenness and many emergency measures had to be resorted to. The problems growing out of the war are now better understood, and though untoward incidents are a constant possible in such a situation as now confronts the world, we are in many respects better prepared against eventualities than we were last Summer.

The consequence of the war cannot be avoided, but some of the immediate effects of the war upon our own position offer important offsets to the inevitable trade disadvantages which the destruction of the ordinary intercourse of nations entails. The outstanding advantage which the war has brought us is the rapid increase in the credit balance in our commerce with other nations. That has put us in a position of very exceptional financial strength. This is so clearly recognized that all of Europe is looking to this market for credits, or at least all of Europe which is in a position to borrow here. That very plainly is an indication of the extraordinary change which has come about in our financial relations with other countries, but it is a position of advantage of which we cannot afford to avail ourselves arbitrarily. Europe is very greatly in our debt on account of the enormous amount of goods which she is buying here, but on the international balance sheet, taking fixed items as well as floating items into account, we are still a debtor country. If Europe finds it too difficult to make payment here for the goods which it is buying from us in any other way, it will to a certainty find means of paying us for our goods in our own securities. That no doubt could not be done except at declining prices, but it is altogether probable that Europe would prefer to sacrifice its holdings of American securities rather than to sacrifice its gold. It is true that gold is in effect under Government control, while the European holdings of American securities are not, but there are means of inducing sales of securities by individuals, and some of those means might be essayed if the pressure upon Europe became too great.

The measure of that pressure is found in the movement of exchange rates here, which last week declined to new low levels in a number of instances, although sterling at its lowest was a fraction above the minimum of the previous week. Some gold is coming to us, but the amount is small compared with the balance of funds due us. Sterling was sustained more by the moderate gold imports than by the expectation of a large credit being shortly established here for the use of the English market. Negotiations to that end are proceeding and are expected to be concluded shortly. When they are we shall in effect be lending money to England with which to buy goods here. We will not be exporting money, but only goods, and goods for the most part bought at high prices. Particularly is this true of the foodstuffs which are being taken here in such large quantities. That has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, but it is a situation which had best be left to the regulation of natural forces. It is too early for trade records to reflect in any conclusive manner the possible effect upon the volume of our exports of the increased uneasiness in shipping circles, which has been caused by the sinking of many ships since Germany's war zone proclamation became effective. The figures for the first three weeks of February showed practically no diminution compared with January in the rate in which exports were exceeding imports, for those three weeks yielded a credit balance of practically $100,000,000.

The prospect of our having to make large advances to European purchasers of American goods was one of the factors which has contributed to the setback which the bond market has lately experienced, but in that department as in the stock market renewed improvement began to show toward the end of last week. Since the beginning of the year numerous new issues have been announced, including some very large ones, and it is now probable that for a time the market will have a respite from important new issues. The maturities for the month upon which we have just entered are large, amounting to over $94,000,000, but practically all of this which is to be repaid has already been provided for. Next month's maturities amount to less than half of those for March, and already a considerable part of the large maturities during the month of May have been provided for. There will thus be opportunity for the bond market to absorb and provide for the issues which have already been sold or formally announced. For a time the market will have the advantage of the March 1 disbursements, which no doubt will lead to reinvestment sufficient to constitute an appreciable addition to the demand for bonds.

Under other conditions much more attention would have been given last week to the appointment of the members of the Federal Trade Commission. Falling among matters which seemed more pressing at the moment this news received but incidental consideration, but enough comment on it was heard to make it clear that the financial community, or a large part of it, was disappointed at the personnel of the commission, which has been assigned a task which even under the most favorable conditions is regarded as a very difficult one. It must be borne in mind, however, considering the practical effect of this new venture in business regulation, that the political temper toward business is by no means what it was a few years, or even a few months, ago. The hard necessities of the situation have come to be a little more clearly recognized. The regulation of the trade of the country in the spirit of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision in the Eastern freight rate case will be a very different thing from regulation of the country's business in the spirit of the previous decision of the Commerce Commission in that same case. There exists, therefore, ground upon which to hope that the new commission will move very deliberately in imposing the newly created powers of regulation upon the business of the country. The need of the moment is not regulation of abuses, but stimulation of enterprise. That truth ought to be plain to those holding the reins of Government.

LONDON AWAITS NEWS.

Deadlock Over Minimum Prices—New Security Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—After showing some slight signs of weakness, the market ended the week steady. The City, awaiting Mr. Asquith's statement on Monday, thinks that all belligerents should be left to insure the safety of their own trade.

Another £500,000 of Canadian Government 4s were put out this week, and today £11,750,000 of 4½ per cent. ten-year bonds of the Queensland Government are offered for public subscription at 99 to replace a similar amount of 4s which will fall due in July. The North Eastern Railway will issue shortly £1,500,000 of 4 per cent. ten-year preference stock. The terms have not yet been fixed.

The negotiations for a reduction of minimum prices reached a deadlock yesterday. Some bankers are firmly opposed to reductions, but the supporters of the measure are still hopeful of carrying it through.

The American market here was quiet throughout the week and was devoid of any sign that stocks were being sold to you, despite the low level of exchange. The suggested establishment of credits in New York is being given much less thought than the expected news concerning the Dardanelles and President Wilson's note.

Thirty million pounds of British Treasury bills were repaid this week, and £20,000,000 of new bills issued. Yearlings are changing hands today at 2⅝ per cent., and six months' bills at 1⅝ per cent. discount. Italian exchange today reached 28.15 lire to the sovereign. Italian credits are difficult to obtain here. Gold is flowing freely hence in small lots to Spain and arriving from Norway. Foreign exchange business has recovered from the difficulties caused by the sinking of ships early in the week. The wool market is firm on increased facilities for exports to America, taking effect this week.

FRENCH TRADE RECOVERING.

Foreign Departments Dull on the Paris Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—French funds were again a feature on the Bourse. They continued to fall on Monday and Tuesday, but recovered later and closed with a net gain of two points. Subscriptions to the issue of National Defense ten-year 5 per cents. were opened Thursday and closed Friday. The result has not been published, but it is said to have been most successful. That is probable, as the 3½ per cents. were accepted at their issue price in payment.

Foreign departments were dull, and Italian funds depressed. There was little activity owing to the strict refusal of all commitments for foreign clients. It is said that severe measures were necessitated by the discovery that large Italian selling orders were of German and Austrian origin.

Despite the extension of the moratorium until May 1, there is a noticeable recovery in trade. Discounting of new bills increases daily, while overdue drafts at the Bank of France decreased 36,000,000 francs and advances on securities 21,000,000 francs, and the gold reserve gained 3,000,000. Apparently the gradual resumption of their functions by the private banks is relieving the Bank of France of part of its burden. Lloyd George's declaration of the Allies' financial strength and the evident inefficiency of the German blockade are reviving commercial optimism.

Exchanges are very unfavorable, with New York cables at 5.32, London checks at 25.37, and a 3 per cent. premium on Spanish exchange, but rubles are astonishingly weak at 2.20. It is said that large payments have been made to New York through London for French, Russian, Greek, and Rumanian Government accounts by leading French institutions.

B. & M. PROSPECTS GOOD.

Note Holders Give Time and Receivership May be Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—It looks as though the Boston & Maine would be able to pull through again without going into the hands of receivers. Of the $23,000,000 notes coming due on March 2 it is said that holders of all but $400,000 have agreed to an extension.

Bankers managing the financing figured when starting in to procure extensions that if holders of all but a million or less of the notes could be persuaded to come in the road could be kept out of the Bankruptcy Court. It is estimated that all but about twenty-five of the 6,000 owners of notes have been heard from and some of these twenty-five are abroad.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 27.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,390	Amal. Copper..	51⅞	53⅞	50⅝	53⅞
1,310	Am. Beet Sug..	36⅝	39⅛	35½	39
790	Am. Can	26⅜	27⅛	25	26⅞
30	Am. C. & Fdy.	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛
760	Am. Ice Sec..	24½	26¾	24¼	25½
1,710	Am. S. & Ref.	61⅛	61⅞	58⅞	61⅛
110	A. S. & R. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
190	Am. Sug. Ref..	101⅛	102⅛	99⅝	102⅛
90	Ana. Cop. Co.	25⅛	25⅞	25	25⅞
220	At., T. & S. F.	93⅛	94⅛	92⅞	94⅛
210	Balt. & Ohio..	65	65⅛	63⅞	65⅛
2,490	Beth. Steel ...	54⅛	55⅛	53⅞	54⅛
100	Bklyn. R. T...	85⅛	86⅞	85⅛	86⅞
130	Cal. Pet.	17⅛	18	16⅞	17⅛
10	Cal. Pet. pf...	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
710	Can. Pacific ..	158⅛	157⅞	155⅛	157⅛
1,000	Cent. Leath. Co.	33⅛	34⅜	33⅛	34⅜
280	Ches. & Ohio..	40⅛	40⅝	40	40⅛
280	C., M. & St. P.	84⅝	84⅞	83⅛	84⅞
50	C., M. & St. P. r.	1-32	1-32	1-64	1-64
120	Corn Pr. Ref..	9½	9½	9½	9½
30	D. & Rio G. pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1,500	Erie	21⅛	21⅛	19⅞	20⅞
10	Gen. Electric..	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛
10	Gug. Exp.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
20	Insp. Copper..	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
90	I.-M. V. Tr. c.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
360	Int.-Met. pf...	54⅛	56⅛	53⅞	55⅝
50	Kan. City So..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
840	Lehigh Valley.	129⅝	132	129⅝	131⅝
50	M. Mot. 1st pf.	58⅛	62⅝	58⅛	62⅝
10	M. Mot. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25
1,840	Mex. Pet. ...	63⅛	68⅛	62⅝	66⅛
1,080	Miss. Pacific..	10⅝	12⅝	10	12⅛
10	Nat. Lead Co.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10	Nev. Con. Cop.	12	12	12	12
1,010	N. Y. Cent.....	82⅛	83⅛	81½	82⅞
1,710	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅛	45⅛	43⅛	45
20	N. Y., O. & W.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
220	Nor. Pacific..	100⅛	101	99⅞	101
500	Pennsylvania	104⅛	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛
20	Pitts. Coal ..	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
70	Pr. Steel Car..	27⅛	27⅞	27	27⅞
210	Ray Con. Cop.	15⅞	17	15⅞	17
26,360	Reading	141⅞	143	140⅞	142⅞
40	Rep. I. & S...	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
920	So. Pacific ..	83	83⅞	81⅞	82
580	So. Railway ..	14⅜	14⅜	12½	14
30	Stand. Mill...	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
490	Studebaker Co.	43⅛	46	42	44⅞
200	Tenn. Cop. ...	27	27	26	26⅞
2,270	Third Avenue..	44⅛	48⅛	43⅞	47⅞
10,250	Union Pacific..	117⅛	119⅛	116⅞	119⅛
7	Un. Pac. war.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
60	U. S. Rubber..	53	54⅛	52⅝	54⅛
18,860	U. S. Steel...	41⅞	42⅞	40⅛	42⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
290	Utah Copper...	50⅛	51⅛	49⅞	51⅛
100	Wabash	½	½	⅜	⅜
220	West. E. & M.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
82,347					

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England........	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France.........	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany........	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium........	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria........	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy..........	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland....	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia.........	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain..........	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal.......	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden.........	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway.........	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark........	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal.........	6	Nov. 6, 1914

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$9,944,000		$100,234,500	
Same period last year.....	12,654,500		158,780,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds....	82.63	82.37	83.97	81.51
Same period last year.....	88.96	88.61	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s..	71	71	71	1
Allegheny Valley 4s.	95	95	95	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	84	84	84	2
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, full pd.	119	119	119	1
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, 1st pd.	118	118	118	4
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s.	102⅝	101⅛	102⅝	11
Am. Cot. Oil 5s....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
Am. Cot. Oil 4½s....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s...	102	101½	102	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s.....	85	85	85	1
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s.	104⅝	104½	104⅝	49
Am. T. & T. cv 4½s..	98⅛	97	98⅛	70½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s...	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛	26
Am. W. Paper 5s...	62	61	62	5
Armour 4½s ...	91⅛	90⅛	90½	61
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	91⅛	91	91	109½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	83	83	83	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	83	81⅝	81⅝	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	94½	92⅞	94⅛	104
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	10
Atl. Coast Line 4s..	91	90⅛	91	20
Baldwin Loco. 5s....	101	101	101	10
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s.	91½	90⅛	91½	16½
Balt. & O. gold 4s..	89	88	88	34½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s..	84½	82⅛	88	238
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	80⅝	80⅛	80½	12
B. & O. S'west. 3½s.	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	9½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	100	99⅞	100	29
Beth. Steel ref 5s...	88½	86½	88	38½
Brooklyn C. R. R. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Brooklyn R. T. g. 5s.	101	100¼	101	4
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s.	83	83	83	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	46
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s..	101	100⅞	100⅞	3
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	18
Can. Co. con. 5s, Ser. A	103½	103½	103½	4
Central of Ga. 1st 5s.	104½	104½	104½	1
Central Leather 5s..	98⅝	97⅞	98⅝	49
Central of N. J. 5s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	89	88⅝	89	18
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s...	86⅝	86	86¼	299
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	103½	103⅛	103½	15
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	87	87	87	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s...	71	70	70	47
Ch. & Alton 3½s...	39	39	39	2
Ch. & Alton 3s.....	58	58	58	3
C., Bu. & Q. joint 4s.	95⅝	95⅛	95½	319
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s.	94	93½	94	21
C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 3½s.	82⅝	82½	82½	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s...	90⅛	89½	89½	37
C., B. & Q., I. D. 5s.	102½	102¼	102½	21
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s.	98	98	98	2
C., B. & Q., Den. Di. 4s.	98⅛	98⅛	98½	4
Ch. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	103	103	103	1
Ch. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	63	63	63	3
Ch. Gt. West 4s.....	69⅝	69	69⅝	11
Ch., Ind. & Louis 6s.	113½	113½	113½	5
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s.	89	88⅞	89	14
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	96¼	95⅝	96	43½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅝	859½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Se. A.	92	92	92	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934.	89	88¼	88¼	19
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s..	101	100⅛	100½	17
C., M. & S. P., C. & L. S. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s.	107	107	107	1
C., M. & S. P., C. & M. R. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
C. M. & St. P. C., P. & W 5s	103	103	103	40
C., M. & P. S. 4s....	88¼	88¼	88¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	80	80	80	1
C. & N. W. g. 5s. ctfs.	109½	109	109½	5
Ch. & N. W. gen. 4s.	92⅝	92½	92½	21
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	92½	92½	92½	3
Ch. Rys. 5s....	96½	96⅛	96½	11
C., R. I. & P. 6s....	102½	102¼	102¼	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	65½	64¼	64½	38
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s..	54½	53	58	12
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s..	83	81⅞	81⅞	18
C., R. I & P. col. 4s.	21¼	20	20½	70
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	22½	20	21¼	131
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s.	79	79	79	5
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	15	15	15	3
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s..	87	86	86	14
Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	83½	83	83	12
C. G. deb. 6s, full pd.	112⅞	111⅞	112	145
Cor. P. R. s. f. 5s '34.	92½	92½	92½	10
Cumb. Tele. 5s......	96½	96½	96½	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	99½	99½	99½	14
D. & H. ref 4s.....	95	95	95	5
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	100	100	100	5
D. & R. G. ref. 5s.	46½	45	46¼	23
D. & R. G. con. 4s...	75½	75	75	10
D. & R. G. con. 4½s..	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s..	60	60	60	4
Detroit Edison 5s.....	103	102½	103	2
Detroit United 4½s...	72⅛	70	72⅛	20
Dist. Sec. 5s........	52½	51	51	16
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	87	87	87	14
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61	60½	61	67
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	64	63½	63½	3
Erie gen. 4s.......	66½	66	66	3
Erie con. 4s........	81	81	81	1
Ft. W. & Denv. C. 6s.	102½	101⅛	102½	3
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	102	102	102	4
General Motors 6s....	101¼	101¼	101¼	34
Gt., Car. & N. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	2
Green Bay deb.	11	11	11	2
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s..	87½	87½	87½	2
Hocking Valley 4½s..	91	91	91	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	76	74	74	6
Hud. & Man. a. in. 5s	27½	27½	27½	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952...	86	86	86	26
I. C., C. & St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅝	99	99⅝	23
Illinois Steel 4½s.....	84	84	84	1
Indiana Steel 5s.....	99½	99½	99½	8
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s..	85½	85½	85½	2
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922..	100¼	99¼	100¼	65½
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919..	98½	98	98½	20
Int.-Met. 4½s	75	74½	74½	82
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s.	98	97⅞	97⅞	109
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s...	84	84	84	5
Int. M. Mar. 4½s t. r.	84	84	84	4
Int. Paper 6s........	100¼	100	100	8
Int. Paper cv. 5s.....	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	5
Int. St. Pump 5s.....	50	50	50	3
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s.	95½	95½	95½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Kan. City So. 5s.....	90	88¼	88¼	9
Ken. Central 4s.....	86	86	86	2
Kings Co. El. & L. P. 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	9
K. C. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s.	113	113	113	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923...	90	89¼	89⅞	21
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915..	100	100	100	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..	70	69½	70	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	90½	90	90½	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	90⅛	89⅝	90	47
Liggett & Myers 5s...	100	99⅞	100	15
Lorillard 5s	100	99⅞	99⅝	12
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s.	107	106⅞	106⅞	14
L. & N., P. & At. 6s.	108½	108½	108½	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	101¼	101¼	101¼	7
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.	113½	113½	113½	1
Louis. & N. unified 4s	92⅛	91⅛	91⅝	22
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s. Ser. A	96	95⅝	96	5
Michigan State Tel. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	7
Milwaukee Gas 4s.....	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	6
Mil. & Nor. con. 4½s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s.	55⅛	54	55⅛	19
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	79	77½	77½	4
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s.	57½	57½	57½	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	72	72	72	5
Mo. Pacific 4s......	45	43	45	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s...	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s....	46	43	46	49
Mon Power 5s, Ser. A	92	92	92	35
Morris & E. con. 7s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Morris & E. ref. 3½s.	84¼	84	84¼	8
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 5s	106¼	105⅝	105⅝	2
Nassau Electric 4s...	76	76	76	1
National Tube 5s.....	98	95	98	6
N. Y., B'klyn & M. Beach 5s	100	100	100	2
N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Central deb. 6s, w. i.	101½	101	101⅝	679
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	80	79¾	80	33
N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	70	70	70	7
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	93	93	93	3
N. Y. & Erie 2d ext. 5s.	100½	100	100¼	46
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	98	98	98	5
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	16
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	19
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83	83	83	6
N. Y., L. & W. t. & i. 4s	95½	95½	95½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	102	101	102	30
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	101⅛	101	101⅛	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s.	63½	63½	63½	1
N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	80	78⅛	78⅛	11
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	72	71	71¾	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	54½	53	53	147
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	95	94½	95	23
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	66½	66½	66½	3
Nor. & W. gen. 6s...	120	120	120	1
Nor. & West. c. 4s.	91¾	91½	91¾	34
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s.	101	101	101	10
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88	88	88	15
Northern Pacific 4s..	90	89	89⅞	471
Northern Pacific 3s..	63	62	62½	203
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s...	100¼	99¾	100	101
Oregon Short L. 5s...	103	103	103	1
Oregon Short Line 6s.	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	4
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s.	91	89	89	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s...	86	84¾	86	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	94	94	94	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s...	97½	97⅛	97¼	23
Penn. con. 4s, 1948.	97½	97¼	97¼	2
Penn. 3½s, 1915.....	100	100	100	110
Penn. Co. gt. gold 4s.	92½	92½	92½	8
Penn. con. 4½s, w. i.	103⅞	103¼	103¾	814
Peoria & East. 1st 4s.	65	65	65	1
Public Service 5s....	88¾	88	88	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.	105⅛	105	105	13
Reading gen. 4s.....	92	91⅛	91¾	47
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	93⅝	93	93¼	58
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s..	71⅛	71	71	10
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	7
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	67	67	67	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	85	85	85	1
St. L. & S. F. r. 4s.	66	64	64	7
St. L. & S. F. r. 4s, t. r., sta	62	62	62	17
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	77	76¾	76¾	6
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s...	55	55	55	3½
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s.	110	109½	109½	3
St. P. & D. 1st 5s...	102	102	102	2
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	1
St. P., M. & M. M. C. 6s	120½	120½	120½	2
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	92	92	92	3
St. P. & S. C. 6s....	105¾	105¼	105¼	3
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s..	62	59¾	60¼	48
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, s.	80	80	80	8
So. Bell Tel. 5s.....	98⅛	97¾	98	8
S. Caro. & Ga. 1st 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
South. Pac. col. 4s..	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	8
South. Pac. cv. 4s...	81	80⅛	80⅝	173
South. Pac. ref. 4s...	84⅞	84	84¼	275
South. Pac. cv. 5s...	96½	95¼	96⅜	268
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s.	78½	77½	78	64
South. Ry. 1st 5s....	99¼	98¼	98¾	58
South. Ry. gen. 4s...	65	62¾	63⅛	88
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s..	95	95	95	6
Texas Co. cv. 6s.....	98½	97½	98	66
Third Avenue 1st 5s.	105½	105½	105½	2
Third Avenue ref. 4s.	81¾	80	81¾	14
Third Avenue adj. 5s.	80½	78½	80¼	94½
Tol., Peoria & W. 4s.	65	65	65	1
T. St. L. & W. 1st 4s	47½	47½	47½	1
Tri-City 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s...	95	94⅝	95	77
Union Pac. 1st 4s, r.	93	93	93	1
Union Pacific cv. 4s..	89½	89	89¼	50
Union Pacific ref. 4s.	89½	89½	89½	5½
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s.	47½	47	47	10
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	74	66	74	17
U. S. Rubber 6s......	102⅝	102½	102⅝	10
U. S. Steel 5s.......	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛	343
U. S. Steel 5s, reg...	100½	99¾	99⅝	6½
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s..	97	96½	96½	18½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s.	92½	89	90	11
Wabash 1st 5s.......	99	98¼	99	4
Wabash ref. 4s......	24	22¾	24	28
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta	21	20	21	109
Wab., Omaha Div. 3½s	54	54	54	½
Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s.	66	66	66	2
Western Electric 5s..	101	100½	101	18
Western Maryland 4s.	65	64	64⅞	6
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	91⅛	90	90¼	25
Westinghouse E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	3
West. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	74¾	76	15
West. Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	97	96¾	97	2
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	90	90	90	5
West Shore 4s........	90¼	90	90¼	20
West Shore 4s, reg...	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s....	86	85¾	85¾	13
Total sales				$9,589,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, reg........	109½	109½	109½	7
U. S. 2s, reg........	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
U. S. 2s, coupon....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Philip. Il. 1st 4s, '34.	100	100	100	1
Argentine 5s.........	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	1
Japanese 4½s........	81¾	80	80	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series..	80	80	80	4
J. 4½s, 2 S., Ger. sta.	76½	74½	75	94½
Rep. of Cuba 4s, 1904	94⅛	92½	94⅛	13½
Total sales				$129,000

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960.	100	100	100	5
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961.	100¼	100	100	5
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962.	100¼	100	100	6
N. Y. Canal 4½s....	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	3
N. Y. State 4½s.....	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	16
N. Y. State 4½s, reg.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
N. Y. State 4s, 1961..	100	100	100	1
V. d. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	58	52½	58	73
Total sales				$119,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954...........	84½	84½	84½	1
3½s, May, 1954......	84	84	84	5
4s, 1957............	96¼	96¼	96¼	½
4¼s, 1960...........	99¾	99⅛	99¾	29
4¼s, 1964...........	99½	99	99½	46
4½s, 1963...........	104⅝	103¾	103¾	16
4½s, May, 1957......	104½	104	104	2
4½s, Nov., 1957......	104	104	104	6
4½s, May, 1917.......	101	101	101	1
Total sales				$106,500
Grand total				$9,944,000

City of Newark, New Jersey

4½% Gold Funding Bonds
Dated September 15, 1914 — Due September 15, 1944
Price 105½ to yield about 4.17%

4½% Gold Dock Bonds
Dated December 15, 1914 — Due December 15, 1959
Price 106½ to yield about 4.17%

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Legal investments for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and tax-exempt in New Jersey.

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EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

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10 Mutual Film Com.
50 Douglas Shoe
25 Regal Shoe
500 Amer. Inv. Sec. Com.
200 Amer. Inv. Sec. Pfd.
100 Peck, Stowe & Wilcox
25 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
20 Stanley Rule & Level
15 Collins Co.
25 U. S. Envelope Pfd.

FOR SALE
50 Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
100 International Agr. Corp. Pfd.
100 International Agr. Corp. Com.
50 Republic Ry. & Ltg. Com.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
5 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s
100 Art Metals Construction
2 Sterling Dyeing & Finishing 5s
20 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
50 U. S. Light & Htg. Pfd.
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$1,000 each—Due Serially, 1917-1926. Assessed Valuation, $18,853,491; Net Debt, $214,500; Population, 21,802.

$30,000 TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s

$1,000 each—Due Serially, 1919-1945. Assessed Valuation, $22,620,074; Net Debt, $256,000; Population, 25,000

$415,000 CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., GOLD, 4½s

$1,000 each—Due February, 1945. Assessed Valuation, $106,512,093; Net Debt, $4,949,075; Population, 135,900

$71,000 TOWN OF RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s

$1,000 each—Due Serially, 1916-1934. Assessed Valuation, $4,394,000; Net Debt, $100,000; Population, 5,345

$6,000 CITY OF WATERVLIET, N. Y., FIRE EQUIPMENT, 5s

$500 each—Due Serially, 1919-1932. Assessed Valuation, $5,651,952; Net Debt, $355,750; Population, 15,074.

$39,000 MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., SCHOOL, 4½s

$1,000 each—Due Serially, 1938-1945. Assessed Valuation, $3,230,000; Net Debt, $176,850; Population, 10,034

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Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	869,687	9,456,308
Same period last year	1,293,604	16,338,629

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	60.15	59.44	64.68	58.99
Same period last year	70.91	69.33	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
82	Feb. 11	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	82	..	....
30½	Feb. 9	26⅝	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	28	27¼	28	..	3,400
11	Jan. 19	7⅞	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	..	..	9	..	....
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	..	..	34	..	....
58⅛	Jan. 21	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	53⅝	50⅝	53½	+1⅝	52,630
52¾	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	48½	48½	48½	−⅞	100
91½	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	91½	..	....
42	Feb. 11	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	39⅛	35½	38⅞	+1⅞	13,600
85	Feb. 2	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
87¼	Feb. 25	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	87¼	87¼	87¼	−3¾	100
137¾	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	135	134⅛	134⅛	−8⅝	
31¾	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	27	25	26¼	−⅞	10,500
97⅝	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	92¼	92	92¼	..	700
48½	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	40⅝	40	40¼	−1⅜	1,700
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112½	112	112⅞	−1⅝	350
60	Jan. 12	59⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	60	..	....
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	..	..	82	..	....
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	*108	..	....
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	43½	45½	+1⅜	1,100
97⅝	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	90	Jan. 30	Am. Express	..	..	90	..	....
5¼	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4½	4½	+⅛	100
28⅝	Feb. 9	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	26½	24⅝	25⅞	..	2,700
26½	Feb. 25	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	26½	24	25⅝	+1⅝	7,950
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	9	9	9	−½	100
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	..	..	27	..	....
28¾	Jan. 12	20¾	Feb. 27	Am. Locomotive	21½	20¾	20¾	−⅝	810
96¼	Jan. 9	81	Feb. 18	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	..	81	..	....
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	..	..	5⅜	..	....
31	Feb. 15	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.	30	30	30	−⅛	200
67⅝	Feb. 13	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	61½	58⅝	61½	+⅜	17,000
108¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	100⅝	100½	100½	+¼	350
78⅝	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	78	..	....
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	148	148	148	−7	100
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	104½	104½	104½	..	50
32	Jan. 18	26	Feb. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	26	26	26	−⅞	100
111¼	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	102½	99½	102¼	+½	4,550
114⅞	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+1½	200
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable	58½	58½	58½	..	97
121¼	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119⅛	117⅝	119	+⅝	2,650
234⅝	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	224⅝	220	224⅝	+2¼	900
107¼	Feb. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	105¼	105¼	−⅝	400
18	Feb. 16	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛	100
79⅞	Jan. 15	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen	77¼	77¼	77¼	−⅝	100
8	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	8	8	8	+1	100
28⅛	Jan. 21	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	26	24⅝	26	+¼	7,310
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6	..	....
96⅝	Jan. 26	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	94⅝	92¼	94½	+⅜	4,850
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	96⅝	97	−½	1,020
107	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line	102	99	99	−3⅝	1,100
40	Jan. 11	28	Feb. 27	BALDWIN LOCO.	30	28	28	−2½	1,800
103¼	Jan. 15	99	Feb. 8	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	−1	100
74⅝	Jan. 26	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	65½	63¾	64⅝	−2¼	8,800
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68	67	68	..	935
¾	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	−¼	800
57⅝	Feb. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	55⅝	53½	54⅝	−1	26,720
105⅞	Feb. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103¼	103¾	103¼	−1¼	805
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	85⅞	86⅞	+1⅛	2,220
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	126⅞	..	....
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	5	Feb. 25	Brunswick Term.	5	5	5	..	100
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	+¾	210
21⅝	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18¼	17	17⅝	−⅝	5,320
54⅝	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52	50	51	..	1,100
*56¼	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56½	..	....
168⅜	Jan. 21	153⅝	Feb. 5	Canadian Pacific	157½	155⅛	157	..	15,060
77½	Feb. 18	77½	Feb. 18	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	77½	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	34⅝	33	34⅝	+1⅜	11,330
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅛	101¼	−⅝	670
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*116	Feb. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*116	..	....
46⅝	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	40	40	−1	4,600
9⅝	Jan. 27	9⅝	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅝	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..	100
12⅝	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West.	11	10¼	10½	−⅝	1,020
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28¼	27½	27½	−1½	500
93½	Jan. 22	83¾	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	85	83¾	85	..	6,010
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123⅜	123	123	−1⅛	900
129½	Jan. 22	122	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwest	124½	124	124	−¾	900
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	170	167¼	167¼	..	95
21¼	Feb. 23	19	Feb. 26	Chi., R. I. & P.	21¼	19	19¼	..	1,280
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	35½	34	35½	+½	4,550
25	Feb. 23	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	25	25	+8	100
56	Feb. 5	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	53⅛	..	....
101¼	Feb. 24	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	+⅛	100
27	Jan. 21	21⅞	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛	800
26	Jan. 23	24⅞	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	−⅞	200
48	Feb. 27	45	Jan. 13	Col. & So. 1st pf.	48	48	48	+1	100
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	37	..	....
122¼	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	116	115	115⅝	−¾	1,000
49½	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can	45	45	45	−2	200
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	92	90¼	90¼	−1¼	200
10⅝	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	9¼	9	9¼	−¼	840
69½	Jan. 15	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	65¼	65	65	−⅝	300
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	..	24
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	−2	100
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147¼	144⅝	144⅝	−2	400
425	Jan. 19	399⅝	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	410	..	....
7¼	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	6⅝	..	....
13⅞	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	11	10	11	..	240
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	7	7	7	+2½	100
112	Feb. 2	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	112½	112½	112½	..	65
13⅜	Jan. 25	10	Feb. 25	Distillers' Securities	10⅝	10	10⅝	−⅝	820
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
23¾	Jan. 21	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	21⅝	19⅞	20⅝	−1	14,600
37½	Jan. 22	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	34	32¼	33⅛	−⅞	1,900
30¼	Jan. 26	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	27¼	27	27	−2	200
10	Jan. 6	9⅝	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	24½	Feb. 25	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24½	24½	24½	−1⅛	100
172	Feb. 16	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	172	172	172	+1½	882
108⅝	Feb. 10	106⅝	Feb. 18	Gen. Chemical pf.	107½	106¾	107	+⅜	340
145¼	Jan. 19	139	Feb. 24	General Electric	141	139	139	−3¼	1,350
94⅝	Feb. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	91	82	91	+3¼	8,755
96	Jan. 27	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	94⅝	94	94⅝	+⅝	420
33¼	Feb. 4	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	31⅝	29	31⅝	+1¼	2,800
98¾	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	97	96⅝	96⅞	+¼	300
118	Jan. 22	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	114	112⅜	113⅛	−1¼	5,700
35⅝	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	31⅛	28¼	30⅝	+⅞	5,870
52⅝	Jan. 20	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	49½	48⅝	49½	..	1,312
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	HELME (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	..	108
110	Jan. 22	103	Feb. 24	ILLINOIS CENT.	105¼	103	103	−2½	400
19⅜	Jan. 18	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅜	3,935
13	Feb. 5	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	12	11⅝	12	+⅛	1,830
58⅝	Feb. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	56⅛	53¼	55⅝	+1	3,860
12½	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
99⅜	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	92½	92	92	−1½	200
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	113	113	113	..	5
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	56	55	56	+1	400
114	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 14	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	..	..	8	..	....
36	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	34	33	34	−½	400
7⅝	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+1⅛	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	....
25¼	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+⅛	900
57⅝	Jan. 22	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	55⅝	54⅞	55	−⅝	400
80	Jan. 4	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	77½	..	....
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6¼	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120⅝	Feb. 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	..	20
109⅝	Feb. 15	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	106	106	106	−½	100
106	Feb. 10	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	..	25
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	28½	..	....
98	Feb. 9	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	98	..	....
7⅛	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	5⅜	..	....
139⅛	Jan. 22	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	132¼	129¼	131⅞	+1⅛	8,200
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	219	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113⅝	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+1⅝	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18½	16	18½	+2½	800
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90	90	90	+4	100
180	Jan. 21	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	175	..	60
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	115	..	....
121½	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 5	Louis. & Nashville	114¾	112	112	−8	2,675
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	74	74	74	−1	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	65½	65	65⅛	−1⅞	200
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
25	Feb. 17	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	24½	22⅜	24½	+1	5,250
68	Feb. 27	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	63	58⅝	63	+4¼	10,360
26	Feb. 16	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	25⅝	23	25¼	+1⅝	6,600
52⅛	Feb. 25	52⅛	Feb. 25	May Dept. Stores	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	..	100
97	Jan. 19	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	96	..	....
2¼	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 15	Mercantile Marine	..	..	1⅝	..	....
8½	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf.	..	..	5¼	..	....
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	68¾	62¼	66⅝	+2⅝	87,050
80½	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	72	72	72	..	50
19⅛	Jan. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	19⅛	18	18⅛	..	2,500
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	..	25
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	40	37	38	−3½	1,022
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	109	109⅛	−2⅞	450
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	..	..	128	..	....
12½	Jan. 22	7⅛	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	10	10	−⅝	2,746
33	Jan. 20	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31	31	31	..	400
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅝	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12⅛	9⅞	12⅛	+1⅛	16,600
52	Feb. 16	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	50	46⅝	49	+1	3,035
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	..	..	100½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Feb. 24	National Biscuit	121	118	118	−3¾	500
126	Jan. 28	120¼	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	..	40
12¼	Jan. 18	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	10	10	10	−⅛	100
*79½	Feb. 8	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	*79½	..	....
52	Feb. 11	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	49⅝	46⅞	49⅝	−⅝	700
109⅝	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	106	105½	105½	−1½	200
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 28	4⅛	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf.	..	..	4⅛	..	....
13⅝	Jan. 19	11⅛	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅛	11⅝	12	..	2,510
59	Jan. 2	56⅛	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	−2⅝	400
92⅞	Jan. 22	81⅝	Feb. 26	New York Central	83⅞	81⅝	82⅞	−1⅞	17,160
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
57	Jan. 19	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅝	43	45	−2	16,065
24⅝	Jan. 22	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	23¼	22	23¼	+⅜	2,350
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
103⅛	Jan. 22	99⅜	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101	100	100	+½	1,835
85⅛	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
68	Jan. 4	64	Jan. 19	North America	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	−¼	100
*84⅝	Jan. 27	*84⅝	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84⅝	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	101½	99⅛	100⅝	−⅝	10,195
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	2	2	2	..	100
22¼	Jan. 12	18¼	Jan. 5	PACIFIC MAIL	19⅜	19	19	..	200
31½	Jan. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel.	..	..	26⅛	..	....
*90¼	Jan. 29	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific. Tel & Tel. pf	..	..	*88	..	....
108¼	Jan. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	−⅝	12,929
120⅞	Jan. 16	117⅝	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	−⅜	195
7	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼	100
72	Jan. 18	69¼	Jan. 28	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	69½	..	....
21⅝	Feb. 11	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅝	18¼	20	+¾	3,330
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92⅝	89¼	92⅝	+1⅝	3,000
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*75	..	....
39	Jan. 11	27	Feb. 23	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27	27½	−½	1,000
102¼	Jan. 25	90	Feb. 25	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	90	90	−8	300
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106	..	....
155½	Jan. 22	150½	Feb. 24	Pullman Co.	151½	150¼	150½	−1⅛	951
1⅞	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 4	QUICKSILVER	..	..	1	..	....
2¼	Jan. 22	1	Feb. 19	Quicksilver pf.	..	..	1	..	....
25¼	Jan. 11	21	Feb. 17	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	..	..	21	..	....
88	Jan. 8	88	Jan. 8	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	88	..	....
18¼	Jan. 22	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+⅜	3,600
153⅞	Jan. 22	140¼	Feb. 24	Reading	143	140⅛	142⅝	+⅝	111,200
86⅞	Jan. 11	85¼	Jan. 11	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	..	25
85⅛	Feb. 2	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	82	80	81½	−½	2,800
22⅝	Jan. 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅛	19	19	−1	625
78⅜	Jan. 20	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74⅞	73	74⅞	−1⅝	625
1	Jan. 19	⅝	Jan. 2	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛	550
1⅞	Jan. 15	1	Jan. 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛	300
4⅛	Jan. 4	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	−⅝	1,012
16	Jan. 5	2⅞	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	4	3⅝	3⅝	−¼	200
2½	Jan. 26	2	Feb. 18	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	2	..	....
11	Jan. 21	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	..	..	10	..	....
4⅝	Feb. 4	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	4⅝	..	....
17⅜	Jan. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n	..	..	15	..	....
37	Jan. 21	34	Jan. 15	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	36	..	....
15½	Jan. 26	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	12½	11½	11½	−¾	1,400
41	Jan. 26	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34	32	32	−4	1,450
209½	Feb. 1	182¼	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co.	202⅝	198	202	..	550
125¼	Feb. 19	121⅛	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	+¼	189
27⅝	Jan. 22	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	..	..	25	..	....
*40	Feb. 16	*40	Feb. 16	So. Porto Rico Sug.	..	..	*40	..	....
89⅝	Feb. 4	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	89⅝	..	....
88½	Jan. 22	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	83⅝	81⅝	82	−1⅜	17,770
98⅞	Jan. 26	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. r.	..	..	94⅞	..	....
18	Jan. 23	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	15	12⅝	13½	−1½	13,600
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	45¼	43	43	−2¼	1,600
47⅜	Jan. 19	43⅛	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	−1⅛	125
70	Jan. 16	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	66	..	....
47⅝	Feb. 8	35⅝	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	46	42	45⅛	+¾	12,985
96¼	Jan. 19	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co pf.	93⅛	91¼	93⅛	+¼	320
38¼	Jan. 8	25¼	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	28	25¼	27⅞	+⅜	8,520
135¼	Jan. 11	123⅜	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	127	123⅜	127	−⅝	1,600
14	Jan. 20	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	12	11⅝	11⅝	−1⅛	365
48⅞	Jan. 28	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	48⅜	43⅝	47⅝	+3½	13,250
2	Jan. 11	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	2	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	8	8	8	−½	250
99½	Jan. 14	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	97½	95⅝	95⅝	−1⅞	665
55½	Feb. 11	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	55	55	55	−⅛	500
*100½	Jan. 23	*100¼	Jan. 18	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	*100¼	..	....
6½	Jan. 19	4⅞	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	5¼	5	5	−½	1,000
28½	Jan. 15	25⅛	Feb. 19	Union Bag & P. pf.	..	..	25⅛	..	....
122⅞	Jan. 22	115⅝	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	119⅝	116⅝	119⅝	+1⅝	57,585
81⅝	Feb. 26	79½	Jan. 4	Union Pacific pf.	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	+¼	946
29¼	Jan. 14	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−1	395
45⅝	Feb. 17	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45⅝	45	45	−⅜	500
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	104½	..	....
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	60	60	60	..	50
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−½	100
35	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 5	United Rys. Inv. pf.	26	25⅞	25⅞	−⅝	200
10	Jan. 19	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛	240
35	Jan. 22	32⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−1⅜	100
71	Jan. 11	69¾	Feb. 26	U. S. Express	70	69¾	70	−1	350
15	Jan. 27	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	..	..	15	..	....
78	Feb. 11	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	..	..	76⅜	..	....
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	36	..	....
59⅜	Jan. 9	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	54½	53	54⅞	+⅜	1,350
104½	Jan. 14	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102	101⅝	101½	−2	505
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
53⅝	Jan. 21	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	42⅝	40¼	42¼	+½	115,840
109	Jan. 21	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	104	103⅛	103⅞	−¼	2,955
55⅝	Jan. 22	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	51½	49	51⅛	+⅛	15,740
22⅝	Jan. 22	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	20⅝	19⅛	20⅝	−⅝	200
88	Jan. 16	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	..	..	81¼	..	....
36½	Feb. 11	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	..	..	36½	..	....
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	⅞	⅜	⅜	−⅛	2,600
3⅜	Jan. 22	1⅜	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	−⅝	1,700
85	Jan. 22	77½	Jan. 6	Wells-Fargo Exp.	84¾	82	84¾	+4½	660
21¼	Jan. 22	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	17½	16	16⅞	−1⅛	1,450
36	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	30½	..	....
64⅝	Feb. 2	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	62⅞	61	62⅞	+⅞	4,900
74	Jan. 11	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.	66¼	64	65½	−⅝	5,340
118	Jan. 9	118	Jan. 9	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	118	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 18	1⅜	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	..	..	3	..	....
16	Jan. 18	12	Feb. 6	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	..	..	12	..	....
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	4½	..	....
97	Feb. 11	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	95⅜	87	95⅜	+5⅜	1,550
96¼	Feb. 15	95¼	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	..	..	95⅛	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	−1⅝	200
94⅞	Feb. 11	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	94	93⅛	93⅛	+⅛	200
117⅝	Feb. 8	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	−½	100

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ||Par $5.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 27:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
600	Br.-A. T., Or.	18	17½	18	..
100	B.-A. T. O. B.	18	18	18	−⅛
200	Houston Oil	10	9	9	−2
1,422	Kelly Sp'field	108½	101	104½	−3
235	K.S.T. n, 1 pf.	82	82	82	..
100	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
23	N. C. & S. pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
1,300	Rik. & H. new	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅝
7,200	Riker & Heg.	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	−⅝
5,400	St. Gum, w. i.	3⅛	3	3	..
400	Tob. Prods.	60	60	60	..
200	Tob. Prod. pf.	92	91¼	91¼	+1¼
8,400	Un. C. S., new	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
1,500	U. C. S. of n'w	11½	11½	11½	..
200	U. C. S. of C.	2	2	2	..
17,800	U. Pr. S., new	3½	3¹⁄₁₆	3⅜	−¼
1,600	World's Film.	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛

STNDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,450	Anglo-Am. Oil	13⅝	13⅜	13½	..
21	Atlantic Ref.	540	529	540	+15
15	Buckeye P. L.	109	109	109	+½
16	Continent. Oil	223	221	221	−4
26	Crescent P. L.	38	37	37½	−1½
10	Eureka P. L.	222	222	222	+12
13	Galena S. Oil	162	160	162	−1
261	Ill. P. L., w.i.	130	126	129	..
24	Ind. Pipe Line	99	95	95	−8
160	Nat. Transit	32	29	32	−½
1	N. Y. Transit	233	233	233	+12
12	Northern P.L.	91	89	89	−1
440	Ohio Oil	133	127	132	+1¼
755	Pierce Oil, new	14	13	14	+⅛
208	Prairie P. L., w. i.	141	137	141	..
166	Prairie O. & G. ex rts.	222	211	222	+2
39	Solar Ref.	235	230	230	−5
26	South P. Oil	260	253	259	+1
10	South P. L.	211	210	211	−1
5	S. W. P. P. L.	111	111	111	+1
528	Std. Oil Cal.	298	272½	298	+20
86	Std. Oil Ind.	430	415	420	−13
5	Std. Oil Kan.	345	345	345	−10
41	Std. Oil Ky.	260	249	258	+11
204	Std. Oil N. J.	398	385	396	+6
270	Std. Oil N. Y.	196	186	192	+4
35	Std. Oil Ohio	430	425	425	+5
26	Swan & Finch	130	112	130	−30
206	Union Tank.	84	83	83½	+½
197	Vacuum Oil	190	185	185	−3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,800	N. Y. Central.	½	⅜	⁷⁄₁₆	..

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
125,700	Atlanta	*28	22½	24	−4
500	Blue Bell	*4	4	4	..
12,700	Blue Bull	*5	4½	4½	−1½
1,900	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
500	Butte-N. Y.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
50	Caribou Cob.	*50	50	50	..
3,000	C. O. D.	*6½	6	6	−1
1,500	Comb. Frac.	*6½	6	6½	−½
5,700	Con. N.-Utah.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,000	D. B. Butte	*4	3	3½	..
4,400	Florence	*60	49	49	−12
4,700	Gold. Cons.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
86,900	Gold. Merger	*26	18	20	−7
920	Gr.-Can., n'w	27¼	24½	26¾	+1⅜
200	Halifax Ton.	*37	35	35	+3
1,400	Inter. M. D. Co.	*25	25	25	..
150,900	*Jumbo Ext.	83	50	53	−31
400	Kerr Lake	4¹³⁄₁₆	4¾	4¹³⁄₁₆	+⅛
26,500	*Kewanas	21	12	14	−7
7,400	*Lone Star	7½	5½	7	−1
700	*Nevada Hills	31	29	31	+1
20,200	*Oro	11	8	8	−8
1,200	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
29,200	Stewart	2⅛	1¹³⁄₁₆	1¹³⁄₁₆	−⅛
11,350	*Tono. Merger	40	36	37	−4
1,900	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
300	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,400	*W. End Con.	50	50	51	−2
10,500	*W. End Ext.	3	2	2½	−½
300	White Knob Copper pf	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$70,000	N. Y. State 4¼s, w. i.	103⅝	103	103⅝	−¼
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	33½	31½	32	−1⅛

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Feb. 27, 1915.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Feb. 23	222,701	136,458	473,427
Feb. 24	239,317	397,918	524,276
Feb. 25	145,746	317,039	404,799
Feb. 26	171,638	276,239	394,536
Feb. 27	90,285	165,955	237,777
Total week.	869,687	1,293,604	2,034,815
Year to date.	9,456,308	16,338,629	15,375,640

BONDS, (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Feb. 23	$2,515,000	$2,585,000	$2,096,000
Feb. 24	2,374,000	2,916,000	2,246,500
Feb. 25	2,066,500	2,683,000	2,579,000
Feb. 26	1,881,000	2,652,500	3,167,000
Feb. 27	1,157,500	1,818,000	1,839,000
Total week.	$9,944,000	$12,654,500	$11,927,500
Year to date.	100,234,500	158,780,000	102,285,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 27, '15.	Feb. 28, '14.	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	869,687	1,292,704	423,017
Bank	387	......	*387
Mining	......	900	900

BONDS.

	Feb. 27, '15.	Feb. 28, '14.	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	$9,589,500	$12,192,500	$2,603,000
Government	129,000	94,000	*35,000
State	119,000	192,000	73,000
City	106,500	176,000	69,500
Total	$9,944,000	$12,654,500	$2,710,500

*Increase.

MONEY

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 23	2	1¾	1⅞	2
Feb. 24	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
Feb. 25	2	1⅜	1⅜	2
Feb. 26	2	1⅜	2	2
Feb. 27	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2	2
Low	1⅜	2
Same week last year—		
High	2	2
Low	1⅜	1⅞
Year to date—		
High	3	2⅜
Low	1⅜	2
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1⅜	1⅜

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 23	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Feb. 24	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Feb. 25	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Feb. 26	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Feb. 27	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3	3¼	3¾
Low	2½	3	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2¾	3¼

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 23	$4.80¼	$4.79½	$4.79½
Feb. 24	4.80⅜	4.79½	4.80⅜
Feb. 25	4.80½	4.80	4.80⅛
Feb. 26	4.80½	4.80	4.80¼
Feb. 27	4.80	4.79⅝	4.79⅝

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 23	$4.80⅝	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Feb. 24	4.80⅝	4.79½	4.80⅜
Feb. 25	4.80⅝	4.80⅛	4.80⅝
Feb. 26	4.81	4.80⅝	4.80⅝
Feb. 27	4.80½	4.80⅜	4.80⅜

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—		
High	$4.80½	$4.81
Low	4.79½	4.79½
Same week last year—		
High	4.8600	4.8615
Low	4.8570	4.8595
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.79	4.79⅜
Same period last year—		
High	4.87	4.8735
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
Feb. 23	5.27½	5.27	82⅞	83	5.50	5.49
Feb. 24	5.27	5.26	83	83⅛	5.50	5.49
Feb. 25	5.28	5.27	82⅝	82¾	5.51	5.49
Feb. 26	5.27½	5.26½	82¼	82⅜	5.51	5.49
Feb. 27	5.29	5.28	82¼	82⅜	5.53	5.51

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.
Feb. 23	39⅞	40¹⁄₁₆	5.76	5.75
Feb. 24	39¹⁵⁄₁₆	40¹⁄₁₆	5.76	5.75
Feb. 25	39⅞	40	5.79	5.78
Feb. 26	39¹³⁄₁₆	39¹⁵⁄₁₆	5.81	5.80
Feb. 27	39¹³⁄₁₆	39¹⁵⁄₁₆	5.83	5.82

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
February 23	Par	*5@10c	*5c	*50c
February 24	Par	Par	Par	*50c
February 25	Par	†10c	Par	*50c
February 25	Par	†5c	Par	*50c
February 27	Par	†5c	Par	50c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short bills.	Discounts 3 mos.	Paris Ex. on Lon.	
Feb. 22	1	1½	1½	25f	27c
Feb. 23	1	1½	1½	25f	27c
Feb. 24	1	1⅝	1⅝	25f	31c
Feb. 25	1	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	25f	33c
Feb. 26	1	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	25f	37½c
Feb. 27	1	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	1⁷⁄₁₆@1½	25f	37½c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver N. Y.	Gold Premiums Madrid.	Gold Premiums Lisbon.
Feb. 22	22⅞d	48¾c	2.40	52
Feb. 23	22¹³⁄₁₆d	48¾c	2.40	52
Feb. 24	22⅞d	48½c	2.40	52
Feb. 25	22⅞d	48¾c	2.40	52
Feb. 26	23d	48⅞c	2.40	52
Feb. 27	23¹⁄₁₆d	48⅞c	2.40	52

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rentes, (Paris.)

Feb. 22	68f	Feb. 25	69f 40c
Feb. 23	67f 75c	Feb. 26	69f 60c
Feb. 24	68f 60c		

$6,000,000
Lackawanna Steel Company
6% Two-Year Gold Notes

To be dated March 1, 1915 Due March 1, 1917

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York. Coupon Notes of $1,000 each, principal of which may be registered. Redeemable in whole or in part at 101% and interest at any time upon six weeks' notice. Authorized and to be Outstanding, $6,000,000. The New York Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

We call attention to a letter of Mr. E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, copies of which may be had on request and from which we summarize the following important features in regard to these Notes:

Since March 1, 1910, funded indebtedness has been reduced $5,482,000 (including present financing), and $6,814,669 has been expended for additions to plants and other properties. The present financing will reduce annual interest charges $139,700.

Assets of the Company in excess of prior obligations amount to over $56,000,000, equal to more than nine times these $6,000,000 notes.

Company's investments in iron ore properties are conservatively estimated to be worth $6,165,000 more than the value at which they are carried on its books. Valuable patent rights are owned by the Company and are carried on its books at a nominal value.

Since 1900 Stockholders have subscribed for $27,250,000 Common Stock, which was paid for at par in cash.

These Notes will be the direct obligation of the Company, and will be issued under an agreement which will provide that, until the entire amount has been paid off, the Company will not mortgage any of its present plants, real estate, etc., or pledge any stocks, bonds or obligations of other companies owned or held by the Company, or permit to be created any mortgage or pledge thereof, except by the issue of bonds under the First Consolidated Mortgage.

Balance available for interest charges on this Company's bonds for the past nine years (1914 partly estimated) averaged $3,745,544. Deducting $1,250,000 prior interest charges from this amount leaves $2,495,544 available for $360,000 interest on this issue of Notes, equal to almost seven times the amount required.

Depreciation charges are on a liberal scale. For the nine years ended December 31, 1914, $13,519,951 was charged off for Depreciation (in addition to the regular charges for upkeep included in operating expenses) and Sinking Funds for bonds and exhaustion of minerals.

The supply of iron ore, and coking and gas coal owned by the Company is sufficient to maintain operations at full capacity for many years.

The Company's steel mills at Lackawanna, near Buffalo, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Erie, are well located for economical operation. They are of modern construction, and produce rails, structural shapes, sheet piling, splice bars, tie plates, merchant bars, billets, plates, and other forms of finished steel products. All of the Company's properties are maintained in excellent condition.

All legal details in connection with this issue of Notes have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, New York.

Price 98 and Accrued Interest

Descriptive circular on request

Kean, Taylor & Co. New York Chicago — **Blair & Co.** New York — **Robert Winthrop & Co.** New York

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Member New York Clearing House Association

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
55 CEDAR STREET

On and After March 1st, 1915

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp.....5s
Bay Counties Power Co......1st Con. 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Road Imp.....5s
Broadway Realty Co..........1st 5s
Billings, Mont., Funding..........4s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp....4½s
Canandaigua, N.Y., St. Imp. 3.65s & 3.95s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co.......6s
Dodge County, Ga., C. H. & Road Imp. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp.......5s & 6s
Essex County, N. J., Park..........4s
Essex County, N. J., C. H. Annex.....4s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer.......6s
Florida Publishing Co..............6s
Fort Lee, N. J., Educational........5s
Fort Wayne & Nor. Ind. Trac. Co....5s
Glassport, Pa., Funding...........4½s
Glassport, Pa., School........4½s & 5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (March 3rd)..........4s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (March 15th)..........4s
Hempstead, L.I., U. F. S., D. No. 15. 4½s
Hudson River Traction Co..........5s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Terminal. 4½s
Los Angeles Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal..........1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Park..............4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer............4½s
Montvale, N. J., Funding...........5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding (March 15th)..........3½s
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Fy. Co..........1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., Sewer..............4½s
Pacific Light & Power Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co...1st 5s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water........4½s
Queens Place Realty Co.........2nd 6s
Salem, Va., Water & Imp...........5s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., School Funding & Imp..........4s
Schuylerville, N. Y., Water........4½s
Southern Michigan Ry. Co........1st 5s
South Orange, N. J., Park Funding & Sewer..........4½s
South Orange, N. J., Imp. (March 18th)..........5s
Superior Water, Light & Power Co. Ref..........5s
Teaneck Township, N. J., S. D. No. 2. 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Refunding...........4s
Toledo, Ohio, Education...........4½s
Toledo, Ohio, Education (March 8th). 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "N"..........4s
United Thacker Coal Co.........1st 5s
Volney Paper Co...............1st 5s
Warren, Ark., S. D................6s
Westerly, R. I., Water...........3½s
West Orange, N. J., S. D...........4s
Wilson, N. C., Improvement (March 23rd)..........5s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No. 2..4½s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York City
Coupons and Dividends due in March are payable at this office on and after March 1st, 1915, as follows:
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company
Army & Navy Club of Manila
Apex Leasing Company
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1901)
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1906)
Fond du Lac Water Company
Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Company
Kingston City Railroad Company
Kinston Cotton Mills
Marinette City Water Company
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 5%
Mt. Vernon Electric Light & Power Company
Merrill City Water Works Company
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company
Southern Power Company
Stroock Felt Mills
Wichita Water Company
MARCH 4TH, 1915.
James Everards Breweries
MARCH 30TH, 1915.
Thomas McMullan & Company
Dividends
MARCH 1ST, 1915.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company
F. W. Woolworth Company, Common
Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, Preferred
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company, Common
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company Preferred

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. LEACH & CO.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
MARCH 1ST, 1915.
Arcadia, N. Y., Refunding.
Billings, Mont., Bonds.
Bloomington, Ill., School.
Carthage, Texas, School.
Clinton, Ill., High School.
Cook Co., Ill., School District No. 89.
Cumberland Co. P. & L. First & Ref'g.
Des Moines, Ia., Ind. Sch. Dist.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Street Imp.
Georgia Light & Power Rys. Co.
Hillsdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water Works.
Itasca County, Minn., Court House.
Kearney, Neb., City Buildings.
Kokomo, Ind., School.
La Crosse, Wis., Street Improvement.
Mobile County, Ala., Refunding.
Morrison County, Minn., Ditch.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter., Sch., Sew. & Water.
Polk County, Minn., Ditch.
Polk Co., N. C., Home and Court House.
Runge, Texas, School.
Summitville, Ind., Funding.
MARCH 3D.
Pontiac, Mich.
Shelbyville, Ill., Public Imp.
MARCH 7TH.
Albion, Ind., Water.
MARCH 11TH.
Swayzee, Ind., School.
MARCH 12TH.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.
MARCH 13TH.
Alexandria, Ind., Funding.
MARCH 14TH.
Argos, Ind., Water.
MARCH 15TH.
Georgia Lt., P. & Ry. 6% Notes.
Jackson, Mich., Paving.
Shelton, Wash., Water.
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum.
MARCH 16TH.
Alexandria, Ind., Funding.
MARCH 20TH.
Vandalia, Ill., Water.
MARCH 24TH.
Fairmount, Ind., Water Works.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK
THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915:
MARCH 1ST, 1915.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Dividend 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Spl. Guar. Quarterly Dividend 1%.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen. 5s.
Lima, Ohio, Water Works 5s.
Marion County, Indiana, 3½% Voting Machine Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio.
MARCH 20TH, 1915.
Butler, Indiana, School 5s.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 1, 1915.
Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1915.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.
The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 18th, 1915.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

United Traction & Electric Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1915, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence & Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1st, 1915, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921.
COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1915, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Executive Office of the Society, 346 Fourth Avenue, corner 25th Street, on and after March 1.

M. 15,000,000
City of Frankfort O.-M., Germany
3½% Bonds, Loan of 1901, Series 1.
Coupons due March 1, 1915, of above loan will be paid on presentation at our office on or after that date.
SPEYER & CO.,
New York, February 27, 1915.

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Coupons due March 1, 1915, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, February 27, 1915.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Company,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share and an extra dividend of 2½ cents a share have been declared payable on March 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 5th, 1915.
Dated New York, February 25th, 1915.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY
FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES DUE MARCH 1, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the above Notes will be paid on March 1, 1915, upon presentation at the office of Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
G. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York, February 19, 1915.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1915, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. March 17, 1915.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 31, due March 1, 1915, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company will be paid on and after March 1 by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 35-37 Wall Street, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 483, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.
US<Farmer.
Same<Lan Len.
Same<Fisashinick.
Meyers<US.
Re Heinze.
Re same.
NY, NH RR<Mooney.
Lee Dock<US.
McCaskey<Mants.
General calendar:
Riggio<US.
Re Heinze.
Mark Yick Hee<US.
Bentley<Young.
Re Frischknecht.
NY, NH RR<Lincoln.
Fountain E Co<Steel City Co.
Leh Val Coal Co<Calansky.
East Steel Co<Godair-Wimmer Bldg Co.
Munson SS Line<Glasgow Nav Co.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Szekeczuk<Mason & Hanger Co.
Matt J Ward Co<Goelet.
Stein<Cont Pub Wks.
O'Neill<Swift & Co.
John S. Boyd Co<I D Cohen & Co.
Gross<Chance.
Lewis & Kitchen<C N Rochelle.
Barber<N Y Mot Cycle Co.
Brown<Gen Elec Co.
Higgins<Penn R R.
Gillette<Press Pub Co.
Schamansky<Penn RR.
Fischerauer<same.
Callander<Warringer.
Recito<Penn R R.
O'Brien<Am Agric C Co.
Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co.
Stawecki<NY, NH RR.
McKibbin<Phil & Rdg RR.
Thompson<NY, NH R R.
Penhale<Cent R R of N J.
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros.
Jennings<NY, NH RR.
Howland<Metrop B'k.
Jensen<Oceanic S Nav Co.
Sharon<Mason & H Co.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 407, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Lim<Luria.
Same<Grubman.
Same<Eising.
Same<Prince & Co.
Same<Luytles Bros.
Same<Goldberg.
Same<Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Same<Picker Bros.
Same<Smith & Darling.
Same<Bowling Green Dis Co.
Same<Hahn.
Same<Goldberg.
Same<Kahn.
Same<J M Bell & Co.
Same<Rittman.
A Schroeder's Sons, I<35 Per Cent. Auto Supply Co.
US<Duffy & Lindemann.
Telesc Cot Bed Co<Gold Medal, &c.
Sundh Elec Co<Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co.
Schroeder Lamp Wks<Nat Met S & S Co.
Burke Elec Co<Ind Pn Tool Co.
Victor Talking Mach Co<Sonora Phono Corporation, (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Esperanzo.
La Rose Con Mines<Anderson, (2.)
Dolores Mines Co<same, (2.)
Creston-Col<same, (2.)
El Rayo Mines<same.
Fed Min & S<same.
US<Westn Transit Co.
Same<Elias.
Same<Zaloom & Co.
Same<Bill Blackf't M.
Fidelity-Phenix F Ins<Anderson.
Cont Ins Co<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—R. 235, 2d Fl., P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Discharges.

Milton Greenfield, Walter W Johnson, Myron L Kilmer, H & H Safchik, Edward J Hinkel, M & B Jaffe, Herbert P McGregor, Jacob Bernard, Vincent Amorosi, Mashof & Greenbaum, Ulysses V Abbott, David Lyons, Louis Honig, Tiernan S Coale, Simon Blatt, A H & M Kaim, Goldstein & Laudin, Milton L Silver, Charles J Crowley, Solomon Lustberg, Abraham Baumstein, Levine & Kolker, S and M Sason, Solomon Manheim, Joseph Briskman, Albert Jacobson, Raphael A Grau, Hyman Mierenberg, John Treadwell, Charles Parrelli, Louis Marckivald,
Under objections: Abraham Lazaroff, Isidor Einzig, Jacob Fishman, Louis Mound, Aaron Derner, Chas V Panettieri, Gray & Strickland.
Adjourned cases: Walter C Adams, Samuel Barkin, Joseph Samelson, Isidor Aronson, Henry Shavinsky.
Motions: The Ats Co, Inc.,
Abraham Richards, Max Kanter, David Levin, Briton M Busch, Adolph Mandel, Walls Nat'l Poster Service Co, Great West Furn Co, L J Sloat & Co, Levinson Bros & Co, Asa Telleman, David Basin, Solomon Beer, Block Mandel Cloak Co, J C Wilson & Co, Jacob Kugelman, Excelsior Baking Co, Alco Film Corp, J F Pierson & Co, Godel Befeler, The Annex Homes, Newman & McBain, John L Martin, Milton Berlinger, S Rosenberg & Son, Louis Smith, Bernard Kraus, Margaret Mulhall, L Fantel Co, Nathan Reisler, N Y Cloth Sponging Co, Alco Film Corp, (3,) Alfred J O'Donovan, Henry Weitz, Max Kobre, (3,) M & L Jarmulowsky (2,) Leo Frank, Jones & Taglin, Excelsior Baking Co, George E Yerry, New Centre Co, Adolph Mandel.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court did not finish up its appeals calendar fixed for last week, and today and tomorrow's sessions will be taken up with the consideration of the left over cases.

DAY CALENDAR.—
Fulton<Richmond Co S P C C.
People ex rel Olean<W N Y & Pa.
Re Happ.
Re Gilman.
Re will of Browning.
Re will of Sinnott.
People ex rel Philippo<Ward Kings Co Jail.
Wulff<Roseville Tr Co
Re McCormick.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—For hearing appeals from orders and judgment of City Court.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Sommer<Sommer.
Odell<Rowan.
Trowbridge<Cone.
Re Cook.
Boeckhoff<Am Haw St Co.
Re Spiro.
Osborne<Sattler.
Hochberg<9 St Garage
Scorca<Castiglio.
Sisman<Daniels Co.
Con El L Co<Elbright Co.
Gonzalez<Reed.
Turner<Turner.
Cohn<Cohn.
Charal<Charal.
Friburg<Emig Ind Sav Bk.
CNY<Bonan.
Re Fidelity Tr Co &c.
Allen<Gen Acci Fire.
Re Rothman (to Sanes).
Am Sav Bk<Kremer.
Re People &c (Montague).
Mensch & Reich<Joyce.
Flatto<CNY.
Pines<Welch.
Rostoff<Fagen.
Glassman<Dannies.
Feldman<Feldman.
Levin<Pine.
Weil<Weil.
Hirsch<Marx.
Weeks<Dailey.
Winter<Lieberman.
Re Calhoun.
German Sav Bk<Mertens (2).
Re Volk House Wreck
Marshall<Kingsbury.
Gold<Cohen.
Deutsch<Thomson.
Same<Deutsch.
Mitchel<Pinkney.
City R E Co<Randegg Rlty Co.
Miller<Miller.
Feigel<Feigel.
Prosak<Met Life Ins.
Mayo<Norris Drug.
Gable Flat H & E Co<West El H C Co.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Gardiner.
Van Amringe<Cunard.
Re Walsh (White Plains Rd).
Mosner<Boyd.
Foley<Thomson Wh F &c Co.
Fox<Hirsh.
Van Praag<Hirsh.
Zurich<same.
Roth<same.
Keller<same.
Riejer<Ottinger.
Mendelsohn<Friedman.
Market<L Isl RR.
Hussa<Buhlmann.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Himmler<Traube.
Brenner<Maxims Hot & Rest.
Phillips<Shuldiner.
Robbins<Stroock.
Schultheiss<Snyder.
Re Raphael (Weinberger).
Miceli<Flanagan.
Pressimone<same.
Make<Atchinson Top & Santa Fe Ry.
J Wanamaker<Coyle (2).
Re Witz (Collyer).
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Philipson<Smith.
Root<Brainard.
Re Imperial Ord. Daught of Emp.
Carter<Mount.
Bradley<McGurk.
Hamilton<Suffolk Tract Co (2).
Mosner<Boyd.
Montague<Taylor (2).
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Re Stang (Abramson).
Re Markel (Sup of Bks).
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Morris<Cahn &c (2).
Hurlbutt<Steele.
Pines<Townshend.
Downing<Joseph.
Cohen<Elias.
Liebman<Liebman.
Connett<Goodwin Gallagher S & G Co.
Miller<Miller.
Re Holzman (Nooney)
Dittrich<Grosner.
Theisen<CNY.
Schwartz<Ost Rlty Co (2).
Drew<Woodin.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Heiden<CNY (2).
Re Buchler
Re Freemont L & D Co.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Biams<Klamos.
Nussbaum<Nussbaum.
Tredennick<Nat Bridge Wks.
Peirls<South Pac Co.
Re Friedman.
Re Mass Bonding & Ins Co &c.
Re Met Hat & Cap Co.
Bashwitz<Bashka.
Allen<Allen.
Troy Sav Bk<B E M & Co.
Fies<Fies.
Obradowitz<Odell.
Hejl<Schwamm.
Shea<Reinhart.
Katz<Wilckes Martin Wilckes.
Drew<Coleman.
Re Klein (Schwartz).

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Du Vivier & Co<Trad Comm'l Co.
U S Tr Co<Just.
Sams<Connor.
Kobre<Kramer Cont.
Haight<Spanier.
CNY<Darling.
Same<Bklyn Un Gas.
Hallenbeck<CNY.
Blais<Turbo El Const.
Bacon<Schlesinger.
Littler<Joffe.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Brown<Brown.
Eckerson<Eckerson.
Porsth El Co<Feat Picture Theat Co.
Keller<Keller.
Zimmerman<Sonnenschein.
Pecoraro<Bonomolo (4.)
Pilcher<Pilcher.
Demurrers:
Braumann<Amend.
Bennett<Harper.
Dunlop<Van Guilder.
Pan-Am Trans RR<So Am Sec Co.
Cosmop Feat F Co<Leemund F Co.
Preferred causes:
Ass'n of Masters, M & Pilots<Terry.
Walter<Walter.
Title Guar & T Co<Keeler's Vans.
Hardy<Mathewson.
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Cross, Austin & Irel'd Lumb Co<Jones.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Strauss.
Wolff<Whitman.
General calendar.
Cross & Brown Co<McDonald.
Lehmann<Spies.
Diem<Siefert.
Stow<Mackay.
Robertson<Rouss.
Bldg Cont Co<Rosenberg.
Fisher<Mech & Met Nat Bank.
Criscuolo<CNY.
O'Neill<Gen Film Co.
Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Doscher<Guard Time Lock Co.
Metz<Palmer.
Equit Tr Co<Hammerstein.
Notz<Bosselman.
Levenson<Crawfords.
Bronner<Bronner.
Bi-State Rlty Co<Deutsch & Geller.
Gen Acc, F & L Assur Corp<Kelly.
Potomac Ins Co<same.
Hussa<Buhlmann.
Philps<Philps.
Sanders<Herrick.
Gassler<Gassler.
Beran<Beran.
Mitchell<Murray.
Coghlan<Corn Ex Bk.
Alexis<Alex.
Simberg<Simberg.
Avery<Avery.
Spitzenberg<Spitzenberg.
Sullivan<Jennings.
Perry<Perry.
Shinville<CNY.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Berkman<Berkman.
Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto.
Siegler<Siegler.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Pittel<Pittel.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Life Photo F Corp<Bell.
Franco-Am Chem Co<Import Chem Co.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
Seymour<Thomas.
Wicks Jr<Loeffler.
Brown<Berardini.
Ino Prop Co<Paine.
Lowenberg<Strunsky.
Brevoort<Townshend.
Zoch<Zoch.
Fischer & Vogel<Schanser.
Macho<Macho.
Tanswell<Tanswell.
Callan<Dowling.
Hasard<Horton.
Rosenberg<Porter.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Same<Kilmer.
Carlin<For Auto Imp.
McCurdy<same.
Hanley<Vechten-Waring Co.
Krindel<Herzig.
Baker<Harris.
Same<U S Fid & Guar
Goeltz<CNY.
Wessels<Typewriter Sp Key Co.
Shortell<Wood-Harmon R Co.
Prendergast<Geyser Pat Holding Co.
Sprung<Hexter.
Cohen<Cohen.
Horcia<Giuseppina.
Koslow Ir Wks<Sherman.
Warner<Warner.
Hasbrouck<CNY.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—No day calendar.
PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. State franchise cases.

Mex Tel Co<State Bd Tax Comm'rs.
Postal Cable Co<same.
Comml Cable<same.
Brunswick Rlty<Purdy et al (2).

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goldman<Goldman.
Glass<Glass.
Kass<Blum.
H Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker.
Levy<Klein.
Duhe<Ropeik.
Eggleston<Nat Tape.
Woroner<Woroner.
Allison<Fleitman.
Burke<Sullivan.
Cook<Nat Surety Co.
Watts<Weston.
Mergenthaler Lino Co<Esser.
Baldwin<Rafferty.
Hoffstadt<Boessneck.
Carnegie Tr Co<Tyler L Co.
Cushman & Co<Rashkis.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Kidder<Van Name & Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lyles<Terry & Tench.
Efron<Cons Tel Co.
Bradler<Silverman (2 acts.)
Morrison<Lloyd Phyfe
Horowitz<Bosner.
Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat.
A Jones<Cornell.
M Jones<Cornell.
A Zappola<CNY.
V Zappola<same.
Fairclough<Sou Pac.
Messer<Burstine.
Messer<same.
Lakatos<Coastwise Dredg Co.
Mendel<Praisner.
Dougherty<Carswell.
Meyers<Hillman.
Barahm<NY Herald.
Herbst<CNY.
Javna<Ward Bak Co.
A Yavny<same.
D Yavny<same.
Randazzo<Penn RR.
Slaughter<Rottman.
Milite<Bradley Cont.
Spritzer<Ahearn.
Kalesor<Landon.
Rosen<Siff.
Santoro<Gillespie & Co
Rosen<Siff.
L Marks<Union Ry.
A Marks<same.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sheave<Leh Val Coal.
Bollinger<Albright.
Monjo<Black.
Hoeymanns<Fox Amus
Rabinowitz<Barrett.
Koch<CNY.
Hochberg<9th St Gar.
Infantoline<Rover.
Usdansky<Smith.
Quill<Sheff Farms.
Miranda<NY Rys, (2 acts.)
Eig<Pariser.
Allen<Motor Transp.
Kopozynski<NY, NH & H RR.
Fitzgerald<Cushman Globe Co.
Cogiitore<Weil (2 acts)
Hood<James Co.
Hunerberg<S Isl Ry.
Linter<Serlen.
Sanderson<L I RR.
Berson<Nassau El RR
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Goldman<Acampora.
Pierrepont<West Elec.
Carpenter<Prescott Co (2 acts.)
Fox<McClure.
Triangle Waist Co<Esskay Waist Co.
Satriani<Marcus Con.
Keith<I R T.
Fria<Oceanic S N Co.
Haas<Mahoney.
Koszyk<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Rosen<Aaronson.
Palzaaolo<New Eng Nav Co.
Scibilia<same.
Mallabar<CNY.
Scott<same.

PART V.—No day calendar.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lane<B H R R.
Smith<Pitts Cont Co.
Lippmann<Gaillard (2 acts.)
Nohobedian<Ind Cons Ice Co.
McKeon<NY, NH & H RR.
Woodman<Baber, Smith & Co.
Connolly<Walls.
Gruhn<Underpin & F.
King<same.
Clark<Mason-S Trans.
Hoffhine<Ownes.
Gersganoff<NY Con RR.
Breun<Santononi Con.
E Donohue<same.
Same<same.
M Donohue<same.
E Donohue<same.
Grant<NY Cent RR.
O'Brien—same.
Satriani<Galligan.
Barry<Nass Elec RR.
Moran<Greason.
Friedman<Gans.
Strause<Riker & Heg.
Duncan<Richman.
Goold<Ocean Ry.
A Musicant<Bradley Con Co.
C Musicant<same.
Hayes<Cent Un Gas.
K Judge<same.
J Judge<same.
Lakovige<Postal Transfer Service.
Burns<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Heard<Strauss.
Meirowitz<Nav Stamp
Zaron<Atl Express.
Boffe<Con T & E Sub.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mendek<20th Century B & N Y Exp Co.
F Vitkus<Clyde SS Co
Yanusyanckas<Mallory SS Co.
B November<NY Rys.
D November<same.
Dankszas<Clyde SS.
Marry<Bolger.
Frew<City of N Y.
Shapiro<Manacher.
Farrell<Foley.
Schilt<Pitts Cont Co.
Creighton<Luna Amus
Krayston<Lennahan.
Katz<Wilckes Martin Wilkes Co.
Lang<Mills.
Markowitz<Reliance Trad Co.
A Wannetick<Jacobson.
J Wannetick<same.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co.
Andersner<Aaron Bushbaum Co.
Murphy<NY Press Co.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Tomasiello<Union Ry.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.
Brewer<Sun Print & Pub Co.
Okun<Burns.
M Armanino<Cent Brew Co.
J Armanino<same.
Russo<Conroy.
Hudson<Logan.
Marcus<Union Ry.
Holsgrave<NY Rys.
Kaufman<F Ochse Co.
Kurtz<NY Cons RR.
Krevitzky<Cohen.
Massa<T A Gillespie Co.
Miller<Talley.
Marcus<Union Ry.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Slamowitz<F Koch Co.
Seid<Higgins (2 acts.)
Fay<Hudson Nav Co.
Kunsch<Int Steam Pump Co.
Rice<N Y C Int Ry.
Smith<N Y Rys (2 acts.)
Margolis<Sarasohn.
Schlesinger<Geoghan.
Gresham<Hay Fdy, &c
Portera<NY Rys.
Roth<B H RR.
Wolpen<NY Rys.
Jorgenson<same (2 acts.)
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.
McKeon<NY Rys.
Oxman<Wahl.
Euschmann<Nass Elec RR.
Birke<Ruppert.
Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Kolpke<same.
Bombard<Int R T Co.
Johnson<Nat Firepr.
Cooper<Int R T Co.
Du Bois<same.
Payer<O'Reilly.
Stankoewitz<Smith.
Williams<Esser.
Waldman<Goldstein.
Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.)

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Wiktor<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Wiktor<same.
Kayton<Univ M T Co.
Hagan<Pitts Cont Co.
Dalglish<Stern Bros.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Wattenstrom<Cent Un Gas Co.
O Stabiner<Klein.
M Stabiner<same.
Viatrofsky<Becker.
Horan<Schneitacher.
De Benedetto<McMullen Snare & Triest.
Hawks<Schaeffer.
Cella<Smith.
Berger<Bklyn H RR.
Blakemore<Linch.
Benner<Gordon-Gallagher Co.
R Cina<NY Rys.
L Cina<same.
Gordon<Linch.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Dreyfuss<Ocean El Ry
Marreanco<Leh Vall RR.
Toomey<Delmonico.
Doley<Kaminsky.
Flynn<Straus.
Levitt<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
H Seeligman<Metz.
W Seeligman<same.
Soldine<Gutfreund.
Berman<Barr.
Moran<Cauldwell Wingate Co.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Phelan<Bradley Cont.
Skeikowitz<Yellow Taxi Co.
Strohmier<Graf (2 acts)
Benyak<Lehigh Coal &c Co.
Golde<Mandlbode.
Baur<Church of St Veronica.
Hallisy<Collier.
Horton<Int Brew Co.
Belluardo<So Pac Co.
Leonard<Loft Rlty Co.
Black<M Wilson Co.
Curzio<Ward Bak Co.
Smith<same.
Greenwood<Clement.
Conway<Simmons.
Neuman<NY Rys.
Pierrpont<West El Co.
Winn<Pitts Cont Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Haskel<Restraffo (2 acts).
Montanta<Postal Trans Serv (2 acts).
Chuven<Tishman.
Clarke<Uhl.
Gindes<Perlman Ir Wks.
Kessler<Backaler.
Mirizio<O Daniels Co (2 acts).
Mann<Steeplechase Co
Zornberg<Gayety Taxi
Barch<NY Rys.
Keating<Kirsh.
Guala<Bath Port Cement Co.
Murray<NY Rys.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Purdy<Pitts Con Co.
Gerbin<5th Av Coach.
Kampourakis<Consious
Priolo<Southard.
Sammet<Santini.
Limandri<Heinrich.
Doherty<Cons Gas Co.
Teicher<Rongy.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Higgins Jr<Powers.
Novotny<Livingston Rad & Mfg Co.
Ford<Davidson.
P Puchalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co
C Puchalsky<same.
Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.
B Israelhowitz<Knopf.
M Israelhowitz<same.
McKay<CNY.
Nelson<N Y Rys.
Gill<L A Thompson Scenic Ry, (2 act's.)
McCaughey<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Abbate<Zuccaro.
Borsese<Crowe Const.
Christiansen<Rockld Rockpt Co.
Grieco<Adams.
Kelly<Arthur McMullen Co.
Reidy<Iselin, Jr.
Smart<King.
Kemmerer<Union Ry.
De Courcey<R W Delafenha Co.
Goetz<Brown.
Kennedy<Reich.
Newman<Fenster.

PART XII.—No day calendar.
PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Blair<Massello.
Renner<Barrett.
Adenitz<Northpt Steamb Co.
Tremmel<Ruhl.
Greenberg<N Y Piano Del Co.
Howes<N Y Press Co.
Kirschbaum<Sewell.
Nilsen<Degnon Cont.
Novegrod<9th St Garage.
Feddish<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Virgo<Cerf.
Ceuzer<Kronenberg & Co.
Hacker<N Y Rys.
Mott<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Reich<Webber.
Barringer<Saz.
Levy<Massena.
O'Brien<Postal Trans Service.
Rothbard<B'way-Park Pl Co.
Slaviz<Bradley Cont Co, (3 act's.)
Shaughnessy<Weichmann.
Abelson<Carlew.
De Siano<Joffe.
Del Bene<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Herbert<Am Pastry, &c. Co (2 act's.)
Wood Mfg. &c, Co<L I R R.
Keppel<Appel.
Chiat<Gordon.
O'Connor<N Y Rys.
Allen<Browning.
Ballentine<Beckwith.
Coyle<Degnon Const.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Chappel<Kessler.
Inq—Turnbull<Taggart & West.
Inq—Spiegelberg<Husch.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Ammeg<H F Hat Co.
Horn<Kanner.
Reich & Co<Flint & K
Farley<Steinmetz.
Frooks<Ruhlin.
Farley<Bronx Bath, &c, Co.
Wertheim<Putziger.
Bergh<Schlesinger.
A J Smith Co<Clark.
Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Strauss<Hach.
Springs<McMullen.
Lieber Co<Loraine.
Harburger<Westch Fire Ins Co.
Gragg<Agricul Ins Co.
Stevens<Tainter.
Farley<Peterson.
Stiberfeld<Kohn.
Buckley<Collyer.
Mecca Rlty Co<A W Tams Mus Lib.
Lesser<Carpenter.
CNY<Litchfield.
Knight<Rev of Rev Co
NY Assets Realiz Co<Morse.
Asphalt P & Const Co<CNY (4 acts.)
Cont Asphalt<same (3 acts.)
Furst<Moskowitz.
Farley<Simon.
Hills<Cunard SS Co.
Mecca Rlty Co<Macon Hotel & Rest Co.
Solon<De Y Caballero.
Teele<Mayer.
Randall<Kelly.
Lanaster<Scott.
Chanet<Smith.
Rogers<CNY.
Hanson<McGovern.
Farley<Paper.
Henderson<Deerpark Productions.
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
People Surety Co<Mack P & Const Co.
Velleman<S Blumenthal.
Frank<N E Cas'ty Co.
Farley<Steffens.
Same<Wellbrock.
La Sala<Friedman.
Honesdal Nat Bk<Fisher.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Valvoline Oil Co<Kupkes Garage.
Abelman<Indelli & Conforti Co.
Diamond<Shereshefsky.
Baseball P Frat<Bost Am B B Club.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR.
Miller<Miller.
Cobre Grande C M Co<So Pac Co (3 acts.)
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Ingersoll-Rand Co<Nat Nass Bank.
Kraus & Co<Koch.
Murphy<Schwan.
Ehrich<Lockhart.
Levy<Kohen.
Loew<Miller.
Staiti<Savarese Maca Co.
State Bank<Savarase.
Watterson<Cohen.
Union Trust Co<Sire.
Chamsil Const Co<Neelar Rlty Co.
Green<Brinn.
Derschuch<Hearn Const Co.
Rosenberg<Crichton Realty Co.
Jolley<Lederer.
Berger Rlty, &c, Co<Parnes.
Leezenbaum<Knoll.
Walbaum<Heaney.
Klein<David.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Gray<Vinguf.
Dittenfass<Horseley.
Kirschman<Plummer.
Benes<Post.
Stambul<Est of H C Miner.
Moore & Evans<Von Praag.
Dabrowski<Dabrowski.
Peterson<CNY.
Aldrich<NYC&HRRR.
Tisner<NY Edison Co.
Sherard<A Bevins Co.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Vanta<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Saltz<Maistre.
Redding<Juhl.
Messitta<Pines.
Astor Mtg Co<Tenney
Bruce<Certigul Mining &c Co.
Hoyt<Stoutenberg.
Billups, Jr<Wilson.
Brokaw<Brown.
Ferris<Barney Est Co.
Same<Barney.
Mackie<Johnson.
Harvester Truck Co<Goldberg Co.
Cook<Williams & Morford Co.
Scardy<Gersten.
Sedalia Trust Co<Dev Co of America.
Lord<CNY.
Rogers<Ferris.
Schnurmacker<Hamburg-Brem F I Co.
Woodward<Conkling.
Carroll<Bradley.
Johnston<Knowles.
R & L Co<Frazer.
Met Printing Co<Irwin Co.
Federal Tr Co<Carberry.
Lorence<Roach (2 acts.)
Smith<Tyrrell Co.
NY Inst. &c<CNY.
East Side F, &c, Co<N Y Mail Co.
Case<Walters.
The Mayor, &c<NYC & H R RR.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Phillips<Christian Nat Pub Co.
Taub<Schlessel.
Palmer<Gaunt.
Palmer<Schwarzenbach.
Drumm<Vace.
Hellman<Sterling F I Co.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Banque Franco-Am<Bergstrom.
Leszynsky<Lawrence.
Sheffmann<Employers' Liab, &c, Corp.
Arkema<Wiese.
Holland<Holden Paper Co.
Coleman & Krause<Thruner.
Murray<Eustace.
Barrett<Hall.
Rodgers<CNY.
Thacher Furnace Co<Zibelli.
Holman<Patten.
Casselberry<Morgan.
Content<Robertson.
Parnell<Seeber.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Jos Balaban Co<CNY.
Burke<Bishop.
Hudson Mantel, &c, Co<McCormick.
White Co<CNY.
Macauley<Press Pub Co.
Werner<Martens.
Pechin<Doyle.
Falz<Lowenstein.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Greenhaus<McNamee.
Horwitz<No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Same<Unit Firem Ins Co.
Same<Equit Fire, &c, Co.
Seller<Kraushaar.
Bayside Lumber Co<Donde.
Monroe<G Lacca Co.
Richardson Press<Vandergrift.
Morgan<Legrand Bronze Co.
41 St Rty Co<Nesbitt.
Regan<Stand Plung El Co.
Stoltz<Pfeiffer.
Johnston<Weed.
Fixel<Devine.
Nutter<Hand.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Joseph<Herzig.
Kraus<Toel.
Daniels<Koplik.
Levin<Weil.
Reis<Mulligan.
Weisberg<Clinton St T
Anderton<Davis.
Tullis & Blanchard<Holmes.
Sec Title &c Co<Stewart.
Sherry<Minzesheimer.
Marlow<Equit L I Co.
Hart<Arkenburg.
Tatum<Farson.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Laitin<Jacobs.
Samuels & Co<New Brunswick F I Co.
Same<Brit Am As Co.
Same<Agric Ins Co.
Aisens Am Portland C Wks<Degnon Cont.
Conklin<Saxe.
Bertini<Heymann.
Henkel<Powers.
Tullis & Blanchard<Plummer.
Cont Curtain Co<Lenave Amuse Co.
Blumberg<Lumber Ins
Hunt<Armstrong (2 acts).
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Blumberg<Peoples Nat F I Co.
Kearney<Meyer.
Sam Howe Amuse Co<Maryland Cas Co.
Scheer<Simpson.
Mount<CNY.
Schlossberg<Meyer.
Goldsmith<Morgenthau
Oliver<US Gypsum Co.
Braender Rubber &c Co<Willis Co.
Barry<Lion Brewery.
Hoban Hunter Feitner Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Livingston<Maier.
Le Page<Rook.
Jablon<Streger.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.
Wills for probate: Ann O'Neil, Harold O Binney, Francis Hustace, Helen M Fanning, Rose Jennewein, Robert Waller, Frederick Wittlinger, Jeanne G Speckel, Alfred H Lewis, William Heaslip, Wm J Howey, Robt C Rathbone.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.
Contested wills: James Neil (Will No 1), Henry Z Cutter, Geo Beale Sloan, Jean Baptist Guttin, Estate of—Sallie Colgate, Oscar J Kahnweiler, John Peter Schuchman, Michael Ritter, William Ash, Jane D Flockhardt Greer, Lillian N Young.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Sherwin & Berman<Lincoln-Steele-F Co.
Goldsmith<Shapiro.
Weissman<Bitzick.
Lesser<Wilczek.
Englebert-Tyre Co<Richards.
Lifshitz<Philipse Man.
Rosofsky<Fidanza, Silvestro & Co.
Friedlis<Nass El RR.
Sharpe<NY Con RR.
Kelly<Nass Elec RR. (2.)
Case<same.
Stand Ice Cream<Fed Sugar Ref.
Karp<Siegel & Bros.
Haimovitch<Daleo.
Strauss<Pfeffer.
Neidlinger<Neidlinger.
Same<same.
David<Cas Co of Am.
Lowe<NY Herald Co.
Daltroff<Bettinson.
Gans<Kneiser.
Lovitt<Ill Surety.
Smith & Son<Met Imp
Held<Southn Surety.
Stern<Blumenthal & Co, (2.)
Blank<Resler.
Halpern<Waldes.
Lubetkin<Breiner.
Tobias<Batchke.
Stodel<Standoe.
Sragow<Plainf'd Amus
Sherman<Ritter.
Bruckenfeld<Wechsler
Bernstein<Prince.
Rosalind Rty<West In
Same<St Paul F Ins.
Bonwit Costume<Kaback.
Antelmi<Gen Electric.
Thal<Slate.
Julian Realty<Bell.
Nat Nass Bk<Hartig'n
Polstein<Gen Acct F & L Assn.
Eternberger<Diegroger

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schwartz<Weissman.
Wolk<Empire Imp Herring Co.
Siegel<Miller.
Bloch<I R T Co.
Bierlinsky<Kobro.
Colonico<N Y Rys.
Glassman<Rubin.
Becher<McLoughlin.
Granis<I R T Co.
Union Table & Spg Bed Co<N Y Rys.
Rodgen<Winkler.
Blum<Old D SS Co.
Litnitzy<Russ E Asiatic SS Co.
Assets Liq Co<Pellet.
Stietz<So Brklyn RR.
Gerlinger<same.
Matthews<Hogan.
Harkins<N Y Rys.
Catanzante<O & S Skirt Co.
Romano<NY Rys.
Levy<Simpson.
Breitbart<Emp City Sub Co.
Zabbowitz<Bernstein.
Schoenzeit<Simpliner.
Bruckman<Ramkerich
Schoenblum<Elite Wash St Co.
Ferber<Blumberg.
Persicatti<Trenkmen.
First<Kushner.
Tannenbaum<Cook.
Francini<M Nocenti.
Blumenthal<Carmine Const Co.
Gavilutz<Savage.
Stelmak<NY Rys.
Magner<Belt Line Ry.
Macaluse<same.
Levine<same.
Sherman<same.
Sullivan<same.
McGlynn<same.
Kempler<same.
Richter<same.
Engel<same.
Meyer<Bernasser.
Belmonti<Seligman.
Feurlicht<Cukers Stor Wareh Co.
Heikens<McMullen, S & T Co.
Cohen<I R T Co.
Jube<NY Rys.
Klahne<same.
Wustrow<Ott.
J & L Cousins<Forsythe, Jr.
Schwartz<Mann.
Fischer<R & L Co.
Hensel<Am Bk N Co.
Mordenshield<Grand Union Paper Co.

PART II—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Klein<Schram.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Danzig<Cowen.
Gouled<Floersheimer.
Wolf<Lapidus.
Davis<D A Calhoun Cont Co.
Ruby<Windsor L & I.
Sinclair & Valentine Co<Mass Bond & I.
Flynn<Coon.
Bentzig<Christman.
Neustadt<Forbert.
J Scheuer & Co<Greenberg.
Pefka<Licht.
Chapman<De Sabla.
Roth<Am Fidelity Co.
Weeks<Nat Surety.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Ernst<Sedden Rlty Co.
Sutro<H W Balk, Inc
Tawbin<US Grand Lodge Ind O S of I.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Hooven<Lauterbach.
Wimpfheimer<Schneider.
Witkin<Jaffer.
Brelauer<Granowitz.
Hudson Woodw Co<Cinelli.
Chrzanowska<Corn Exch Bank.
Morrison<Aaron.
Douglas<Bethlehem Steel Co.
McCrea<Bentley.
Finkelstein<Steel.
Lowenthal Co<Meyer.
Topford Detach Limo Co<Moore & M Co.
H Kayser & Fils, Inc,<Buss.
Holfeld<Casselberry.
Pechards<Hirsch.
Lindeman<Witt.
Cohen<Harris.
Terr<Birch.
Musgrave<same.
Halpern<Mfrs Piano Exch, Inc.
Fetner<Freidin.
Koch<Shallenberger.
Clover Farms, Inc<Smith.
Scholle<Grau.
Leibowitz<Liebowitz Wool Stock Co.
Fonda Glove Lin Co<Cohen.
Karp<Adelson.
Nat Surety Co<Goldstein.
Salmon<Cohen.
Murphy<Guiri.
Pinchot<Hendricks.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.
PART V.—Ranson, J.
PART VI.—Allen, J.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Trowbridge<Abrahams—Enos S. Booth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Isabelle R. Homans<Gotham Mortgage Co.—Enos S. Booth. City R. E. Co.<Mary Foley—Henry W. Kreykenbohm.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Beringer<Beringer.
Stewart<Estes.
Steneck<Westfield.
Spring<Spring.
Weinfeld<Regal Dry, &c, Lndry Co, Inc.
Hinners<Wragge.
Stolz<Stolz.
Ullman<Meyers.
Burke<N Y Rways Co.
Helmke<Borgstede.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Hawes<Campbell.
Finkenauer<Finkenauer.
Dworkin<Dworkin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay Foun & I Wks.
Radenmacher<Morris.
Cavalle<N Y Rwys.
Lovisek<Richey, Brown & Donald, Inc.
Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co.
Weinstein<N Y Rys.
Linden<Schlaier Eagle Wr Ir Wks.
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Reinhardt<Bottenus.
Meyer<Meyer.
Matchewitz<Erie RR Co.
Cavalluzzo<Mazzola.
Kurak<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Gottfried<Lefrien.

Highest number reached in regular order, 136.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar: Estate of Henrietta Gerliz.
Wills for probate: Herman C Schrier, Jennie Mendelsohn, Henry Reinhardt, Gesine Christina Hashagen, Charles Sibley May, Albert Munsch.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. Contested wills: Delia Tyrrell, Joseph D Jackson, Mary McMananey.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Philip Fluhr<Nathan Harelick—William J McKeown, Morris Nagel<Carl Jorn—Samuel Marion.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Re applic Bklyn Bar A
Henninger<Waldo.
Mitchell<CNY.
Re Hillview Reservoir
Re Woodbine St.
Lynd<Bd of Educ.
McGrath<Waldo.
McCarthy<Williams.
Humphreys<Marine Basin Co.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Dunn<Eppinger & R.
Brandt<Brandt, exr, & Butt et al.
Brandt<same.
Brown<same.
Van Westering<Colleton Coal Co.
Jaffe<Unger and Krokower.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Hilliker<E & F Rueger
Moffett as exr<Piel as exr.
Same<Eames as trustee.
People<Erhart.
Same<Flachsky.
Same<Krause.
Lo Re<Federman and Rieger.
Re Liq Tax Cer 8325.
Budd<Murphy.
Callahan<Escher et al
Brown<Van Orden et al
Buchman<Herman and Erde.
Israelson<Williams.
Davis as exr<Seaward as adm.
Re applic Bklyn Bar A Comm of Pub Char<Weiner.
Kingsbury<Bell.
Kieley<Lent.
Hansen<same.
McCarthy et al<Levy.
Olsen<NY Teleph Co.
Matheson<Mente et al and Title Ins Co.
Shannon<Horton.
Clarke Est<CNY.
Hickey<NY Cent RR and Gronau-Camp.
Selvaggi<Tisdale Lum
People<Scharf.
Same<Cepriano.
Same<Katzman.
Same<Michaels.
Davanza<Warden, &c.
People<Calabrese.
Doherty<Dickson & T.
Re Southampton, 1,175 De Kalb Av Co, Inc<Clarke.
Altman<Beck et al.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Renner, Renner, and Kaltenbach.
Tedesco<M & J Carisello.
Grafton<Ball.
Foreman<Nordon Con et al, (2.)
Davis<Seaward.
People<Xavier.

Non-enumerated motions, at 1 P. M.

Re Lincoln Av.
Tresham<Miller.
Continental Co<NYC& H R RR.
Daris<Board Educa'n.
Reiss<Day.
Hendrick<Warden, &c.
Carpenter Co<Marshall
Re Reich.
De Hunt<Swirson.
Re Scofield.
Am Chem Co<Brooks.
Barker<Barker.
O'Neill<Perkins.
Pines<Novick.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.
La Salle<Smith.
Schumacher<B H RR (2.)
McKaigney<Tiffany.
Warren<Albro.
Lubitz<Mathes.
Re Norton.
Fuller<CNY.
Re Strauss.
Restivo<Bradley Co.
Allen<Whitney Co.
Mills<Derrick (2.)
Bell<Ont & W RR.
Re Fox.
Pines<Novick.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Knox<Knox.
Sabath<Sabath.
Rubino<Hennessy.
Samuels<So Pac Co.
Pearsall<Bowker.
Bressett<Bressett.
Cagiulia<Atlas Steel Col Mfg Co.
H Miles & Sons<Wolinsky et al.
Re Blonstein.
Schmadeke<Galleher.
Anderson<Bohack.
Ford<Ford.
R Wallach Co<Wellerman.
Miller<NY Rys Co.
Alco Bldg Co<Doke.
Re Hart St (Dickie.)
Cane<D'Orsigna.
Lewis<Herrmann.
Gage<Gage.
Sunshine<Sunshine.
Capozzi<Rogers.
Vitelli<City.
Schantz<Schmitt.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Cluley<Johnson.
Hoehne<Int R T Co.
Gruber<Gruber.
Ryland<Dickson & Turnbull.
Hamill<Underhill.
Newman<Bloch.
Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Busch<Gt Neck Shores Corp (2.)
Kopp<Keller.
Michaelson<Michaelson.
Ballard<Ballard.
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg.
Solinskie<Phila & R C & I Co.
Severn<Lackawanna Coal Co.
Mills<Derrick.
Re Public Place.
Davis<Davis.
Maddox<Homesborg'h R Co.
Lawyers' Mtge Co<Nesbit & Co.
Re Lehrenkrauss.
Meyer<Williams & Co.
Classon Bldg Co<C Dagresa.
Bransilver<Poneman.
Clark, as adm<Amer Steel Barrel Co.
Burkhardt<Berkowitz, as rec'r.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Re Roslyn Estates.
De Kalb Theatre Co<Madison Hold'g Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Issues of law:
Bruno<Weingarten.
Schwartz<Keil.
Smith<Palatial Home Bldg Co.
Issues of fact:
Murphy<Tallman.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Lee<Lee.
Kahles<Kahles.
Eckhoff<Queens Co Coal Co.
Posin<Bowery Sav Bk.
Desmond<Strauss.
Dunaif<Baum.
Wax<Wax.
Feldschau<Feldschau.
Lazarowitz<Wolf.
Miller<Miller.
Bowery Bay Improv Co<Purdy.
Schuster<Tench.
Beck<Schwartzschild.
Clark<Am Steel Barrel
Gackenheimer<Spencer
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Lotus Theatre<Hill.
Bernstein<Goldfarb.
Day<Helms.
Karsh<Lehnert.
Kelley<Kelley.
Miller et al<Eagle Sv & Loan Co (5).
Kline<Kline.
Glickman<Glickman.
Nat Radiator<Kraus.
Weynberg<Lancaster.
Rich<Vaeppa.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Spurdle<Spurdle.
Rantine<Kingshire.
Morville<Morville.
Moorhus<Moorhus.
Carlin<Carlin.
Barrow<Barrow.
Connelly<Feely.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call:

Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks.
Thompson<Young.
Hall<House St Giles.
Berman<Berger.
Tillinger<Tillinger.
Feldman<Becker.
Caselemovo<Caselemovo.
Aste<Coney Is Jockey Club.
Fitzthum<Fitzthum.
Dollard<Whowell.
Marmo<Gourdier.
Grillo<Velotta.
Duberstein<Berlin.
Same<Trasky.
Guilfoyle<McClean.
Duckworth Co<R R Co-Op Bldg Assn.
Kahler<Kahler.
Zierlen<Zierlen.
Mauro<Mauro.
Goetz<Goetz.
Leary<Leary.
Di Pasqua<Schwartz.
Hiller<Hiller.
Gesualdi<Degan.
Stout<Olsen.
Vaccaro<Becker.
Letuchy<Letuchy.
Reis<Reis.
Faren<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Francis<Francis.

Highest number reached on the regular call, No. 1.827.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Kenning<Norman Con.
Kusevich<Acme Fdry.
Wall<Necker.
Loesch<L I RR.
Cvetkovich<Newton Co
Lyons<Broaker.
Levine<Juditsky.
Hoeberman<Butler
Hoye<B H RR.
Koppel<So Bklyn Ry.
Gold<Markowitz.
Horckler<L I RR.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Ueberall<Crowell.
Hendrickson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wilson<Seab Con Co et al.
Kilgallen<Grillo et al.
Erb<B, Q Co & S RR.
Kenny<I R T.
Conly<L I RR & CNY
Mayo<Un Cities Rlty.
Daniels<Rich Hill Fdy
Furlong<Nassau RR.
Patriarch<Lawrence.
McKenna<Horwitz & Shanbach.
Bohmeke<Nassau RR.
Hart<Transit Dev Co.
Weisberg<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Minichiello<O'Brien Con Co.
Ryan<Feldman.
Anderson<Coney I & B RR.
Rizzo<McGrath.
Gronstrom<Hinkle Iron Works.
Murphy<Mannix.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Holinofsky<NY San U
Baar<Kaplan.
Welt<B H RR.
McGuinness<NY Rys.
Paulanski<Bliss Co.
Leach<Figge Co.
McVey<Atl Bas I Wks
Adams<Byrnes et al.
Moshenough<Radley.
Steels Con Co.
Webb<NY Rys.
Wladizko<C I & B RR
Ripkin<Nassau RR.
Wandell<CNY et al.
Gavenni<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Valentine<Padula.
Damico<Braziel.
Miller<Nassau RR et al.
Sutera<Anchor Line SS Co.
Kurtz<Meade.
Michalski<Am Machine & Foundry Co.
Schaefer et al<Grand Trunk Ry of Canada
Shinnors<Penn RR.
Powers<Schlichting.
Anderson<Langler et al.
Griffith<Gloe.
Hannon<N RR.
Eskin<Miller.
Bull<Nat Paper & Box Co.
Archer<Balsam.
Jones<Chaffee.
Nicoll<Polsky et al.
Kirk<Intern Burner.
Waller<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.
Colangelo<B H RR.
Bossert et al<Empire C Gar Co et al.
Sokolow<Sokolow et al.
Scott et al<Farrell.
Mule<Boston Ins Co.
Pendleton<Na RR.
Bennett<Van Zile.
Magnolia<Padolosky.
Schantz<Schmitt.
Shaw & Truesdell Co<Romanelli.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Feustel & East<Voss.
Ossenfort<Wells et al.
Jackson<McLean.
Macaluso<Traube-Berger Co.
Clement<Clement.
Lomas<White.
Wittemann Bros<Forman Bott Co.
Gleichmann & Co<Sacks.
Pfeiffer<Ormond.
Wodzynski<Duisberg.
Zeitz et al<Cook et al.
Weiss<Ward Bread Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5873.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Edward Gibing, Christian Froelich, Elma D Smith, Michael Reif, Mary A Reeves, Louis Harris, Elizabeth Small, William B Holt, Patrick Roach.
Accounting of: John Huner.
Estates of: Hannah Plastnik, Albert White, Robert Foxton, Margaret Cardoza, Emma V Reed, Eliza Meehan.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of: Catherine Smith, Sidney de Caballero, Catherine Hammond, Ellen Mangin, Mary McDonald, Joseph Statler, Sarah Sheehan, Anthony Miller, Barbara Spanagle.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.

Tesoriero<Sullivan.
Goldstein<Burros.
Epstein<Lutz.
Beecher, an inf<Lutz.
US Title Co<Egbert.
Wahl<Bklyn H RR.
Casey<Metzler.
Ginsberg<Krakower.
Barber<Rosensweig.
Doscher<Rudd.
Harvey<Tompkins Amuse Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Bubly<Rosenfield.
Sperber<Wax.
McCarthy<Rynehart.
Maresca<Bklyn H RR.
Cohen<same.
O'Gorman<Morrisey.
Reiersen<Carlson.
Latuga<B R T.
Zenna<Emp Pipe Bend
Flanagan<Harden Con

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3,199.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

Rocco<Jackson.
Foreman<White Plains.
New Rochelle<N Roch Sec Co.
Same<N Roch Rlty.
Doherty<Weldon.
Govers<New Rochelle.
Baird<Nayor.
Finn<Ganong.
De Pasquale<Ebling Brew Co.
Dietz<Dietz.
Oussanni<Oussanni.
Reiner<Gager.
Cohen<Annex Homes.
Jolkoff<same.
Wood<Le Grande.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Jones<Rosemier (2).
Andrews<Thomas.
Oglesby<Cochran.
McAuliffe<Lincoln St Flem Co.
Ruppell<NY C RR.
Hyde<Garvey.
Pfoh<West El RR.
Malsch<NY N H RR.
Mule<Bradley Cont.
Brown<Krimko.
Carry<Page & Co (2).
White<NY C RR.
Alleri<Rinehart & D.
Collins<Kelly.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Siedzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Knowles<NY N H RR
Baker<Outhouse.
D'Allisera<Hearn Con.
Whalen<NY C RR.
Parete<Nichols.
McKenna<McKenna.
People<Lounsbury.
Chuba<Cent RR of N J.
Dellabarre<Sees.
Gardella<Pitts Cont.
Jarvis<Rosemont Rlty.
Shaw<Goodwin.
Irvine<Fowler.
Johnson<West St RR.
Goodhart<Hasbrouck (2).
Russell Miller Mill<Fuchs.
Nall<Mallinson.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Stehlin<City & C Con.
Barrett<Conklin.
O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Croft<Peekskill L & RR Co.
Romard<Cahill.
Grogan<Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Becker<Chester H A Serv Co (2).
Campbell<Terrace City Hygeia Ice Co.
Schippeni<NY N H RR.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Britton<Mason & H.
Monsers<Roberts.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Kennion<W U Tel.
Same<Cushman.
Dunn<NY C RR.
Austin<Prince.
Boddington<Burnett.
Same<Marshall.
Same<Schmidt.
Batten<Clauss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 875.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Civil calendar adjourned until March 10.

People<Bernstein.
Same<Gennaro.
Same<Nucera.
Same<Carras.
Same<Fidelebus.
Same<Thomas.
Same<Mustracco.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Court at White Plains tomorrow.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I.
Attention of the Bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Ryan<NY & Q El Lt & Power.
Forristall<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Whalen<L I RR
McIntyre<Atl B Gas.
John Clarke est<CNY.
Murray<Brown & Root
Abelson<Magnus Metal
Carolan<NY & Q Co Ry.
Grawin<L I RR.
Krzykoska, an inf<Balcom.
Sharkey<NY & Q Co Ry.
Wanisco<Steel and Masonry Cont.
Pepcheskey, an inf<L I RR Co et al.
Hertz<J Wanamaker, N Y.
Siegeler<Ebinger Bak.
Schandenecker<NY & Queens Gas.
Miller<Burns Bros.
Mahon<Ocean El Ry.
Rothleder<Elsman.
Hueg<Belt Line Ry Corp.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

O'Shea<Sherrard.
Hunnert<Weil et al.
Petrowitch<Konrad.
Healy<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Hettling, as admx<J B Kleinert Rubber.
Almash<Barrett, as Pres Adams Express
Jacobs<Dimmerling.
Hamm<B H RR.
Walker<J M Horton Ice Cream.
McKeon<NY & Q Co Ry.
Fiesel<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Schneider<NY & Q Co Ry.
McGary<L I El Ry.
Whalen<Lather.
Crofton<NY Rys co et al.
Walsh<A C Horn.
Grezanle<L I RR.
Ballantine<NY Rys.
McKeon<same.
Wiesener<same.
Conrad<Man & Queens Trac Corp.
Mack<CNY.
Humphrey<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Thuillard<same.
Maruzzella<Talmon.
Trocchio<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Sacco<Rodgers & Hegerty, Inc.
Huscher<NY & Q El Lt & Power.
Comlossy, infant<L I RR.
Slavin<Bartholomae.
Healy<Ruttan.
Berndt<Wandel & ano
Reisert<Knicker Ice.
Luft, an inf<Kaminsky.
Parrett<NY & L I Truck.
Eklund<MacDonald.
Keller & ano<Giant Silk Manufs. Inc.
Renner<NY Rys.
Didyk<Astoria Lt, H & Power.
Griffin<Penn Steel.
Nolting, an inf<Corcoran, F. & Co.
Vollmer, an inf<Brodbeck.
L I RR<Stanwood Towing.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:35|Sun sets..5:52|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:15	7:42	1:08	1:39
Governors Island	7:36	8:02	1:42	2:10
Hell Gate	9:26	9:52	3:22	3:50

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 28.

SS Zaandijk, Rotterdam, Jan. 31.
SS Berlin, Cardenas, Feb. 15.
SS Monterey, Havana, Feb. 22.
SS Edward H. Vance, Balboa, Feb. 17.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Feb. 24.
SS Isabela, Guanica, Feb. 20.
SS Nebraskan, Bremen, Feb. 9.
SS Eretria, Dartmouth, Feb. 15.
SS Thorsdal, Methil, Feb. 11.
SS Bretagne, Newcastle, Feb. 2.
SS Stavn, Ardrossan, Feb. 5.
SS Wapello, Hull, Jan. 29.
SS Shawmut, Philadelphia, Feb. 27.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 26.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Feb. 27.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Feb. 2
Aurania	Genoa	Feb. 6
Zamora	Copenhagen	Feb. 7
Celia	Balboa	Feb. 15
Ryswyk	Port Talbot	Feb. 8
Poolster	Port Talbot	Feb. 9
St. Louis	Spain	Feb. 12
Cameronia	Glasgow	Feb. 20
Belgrano	Balboa	Feb. 18
Heros	Cardiff	Feb. 13
Djiboute	Gibraltar	Feb. 13
Hawaiian	Cristobal	Feb. 20
New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Chicago	Havre	Feb. 20
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Feb. 12
Borinquen	San Juan	Feb. 24
Corozal	San Juan	Feb. 24
Calamares	Cristobal	Feb. 22
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 24
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 24
Roma	Lisbon	Feb. 20
Comet	New Orleans	Feb. 20
DUE TOMORROW.		
Rotterdam (tank)	Port Talbot	Feb. 14
United States	Copenhagen	Feb. 18
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 28
Terschelling	Amsterdam	Feb. 12
Llama	Shields	Feb. 16
Gargoyle	Gibraltar	Feb. 11
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 22
Yaguez	Porto Rico	Feb. 24
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 27
Colorado	Galveston	Feb. 24
Lampasas	Mobile*	Feb. 23
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 25
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Marquette	London	Feb. 20
New Sweden	Shields	Feb. 16
Oceana	Bermuda	Mar. 2
Gurth	Shields	Feb. 16
Camaguey	P'rto Mexico	Feb. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 25
DUE THURSDAY.		
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 27
Roma	Lisbon	Feb. 20
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Feb. 23
Krakatau	St. Michaels	Feb. 22
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 27
Carrillo	Santa Marta	Feb. 23
DUE FRIDAY.		
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 27
Matura	Grenada	Feb. 26
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 27
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 1
DUE SATURDAY.		
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Katendrecht	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Galileo	Hull	Feb. 19
Zamora	Shields	Feb. 18
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Diego	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sjostad, S. Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Melderskin, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Cretan, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tudor Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Mexico, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Franktor, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliança, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Monterey, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Byron, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Jan. 29; Sydney, Jan. 30; Auckland, Feb. 8, and Wellington, Feb. 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Feb. 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, March 3.

Foreign Ports

Arrived.

SS Minneapolis, at Plymouth, Feb. 28.
SS Antilla, at Kirkwall, Feb. 26.
SS Santa Clara, at Cristobal, Feb. 28.
SS Howick Hall, at Cristobal, Feb. 28.

Sailed.

SS Star of India, from Balboa, Feb. 28.

Passed.

SS Vienna, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 28.
SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was reported 320 miles E. at 7 A. M. 28th; due March 1, morning. American Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Seminole, Georgetown to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 365 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Galveston to New York, was 250 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 185 miles S. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Carrillo, Colon to New York, was 1,197 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 49 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 380 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 650 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Cretan, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. E. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 357 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 246 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, via Havana, to New York, was 139 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 267 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 5, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 6, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 P. M. March 8, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. March 8, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. March 10, SS Tamele.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. March 1, SS Potsdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 11, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 2, SS Caserta, and at 5 P. M. March 5, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Mar. 1
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle) (specially addressed only)—Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 4
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Oanfa	Mar. 4
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar. 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Mar. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Mar. 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Makura	Mar. 12

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23-Day Cruise, $95, S. S. "MONTEREY," 7,500 Tons Displacement.
From New York March 5th to Nassau-Bahamas; Guantanamo (U. S. Naval Station); Santiago (San Juan Hill); Cienfuegos; returning via Santiago and Nassau to New York, with option of returning from Cienfuegos via Havana to New York.
10-Day Cruise, $75 and up, S. S. "MEXICO," 9,600 Tons Displacement.
New York to Nassau-Bahamas, thence to Havana, Cuba; returning via same route. Three days in Havana, enabling tourist to visit principal points of interest. Privilege of longer stop-over if desired.
NEW YORK—HAVANA SERVICE
Express Service, New York to Havana, Cuba—Sailing twice each week, on Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting at Havana for Isle of Pines and points in the interior of Cuba.
Round Trip, $80 and up.
Write for beautifully illustrated folders and other interesting information.
WARD LINE New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co. Pier 14, East River, New York City. Or Any Authorized Ticket Agency or Tourist Bureau.

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Regular Uninterrupted Service
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Cameronia....Sat., Mar. 6, NOON
*Orduna.....Sat., Mar. 20, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., Mar. 27, 10 A.M.
Cameronia....Sat., Apr. 3, NOON
*Transylvania..Sat., Apr. 10, 10 A.M.
*Orduna.....Sat., Apr. 17, 10 A.M.
*Calls at Halifax Eastbound.
Spain—the Riviera—Italy—Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
CARPATHIA....Tuesday, March 16, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

American Line
American Steamers Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
New York, Mar. 6, noon | Phila'phia, Mar. 13, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA........MARCH 27, 8 A. M.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic........Mar 3 | Arabic......Mar. 10
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Mar. 16, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Apr. 6
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

Go To BERMUDA
TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
Round Trip $25 and Up.
Newest and Fastest Steamer to Bermuda
Sails Every Wednesday—Carries U. S. Mail.
WEST INDIES
Delightful Cruises—about 28 days, S. S. "GUIANA," March 12; S. S. "PARIMA," March 26, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents, Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 B'way & 561 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 6, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Mar. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Mar. 20, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Mar. 27, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA, March 6, Noon
Calling at LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 64, N. R., foot W. 24th St.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, March 20, Noon
From Cunard Dock, foot W. 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES
TO PARIS AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS
VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
S.S. Sant'Anna..Mar. 2* | S.S. Madonna..Mar. 16**
S.S. Roma.......Mar. 8† | S.S. Patria......Mar. 25*
*To Naples & Marseilles. **To Marseilles Direct.
†From Providence, Mar. 9, to Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta, March 3. | Taormina, March 9.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 Up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Three sailings every week. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Ocean Steamship Co., 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FLORIDA
Delightful Tours to
Palm Beach — Ormond
St. Augustine — Miami
West Coast — Nassau
Cuba — Jamaica — Panama
CALIFORNIA
Remarkable Tours under Escort. Departures twice a week. Best Hotels. Exceptional Itineraries, including the Great Expositions.
TOURS TO JAPAN
Feb. 27, Mar. 27.
Send for Booklet desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270.

CALIFORNIA TOURS TO PANAMA EXPOSITIONS
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5430 Franklin.

MIAMI
PALM BEACH
STEAMERS "COMAL," "CONCHO," "SAN JACINTO."
New service now in operation every Wednesday from New York via Key West & "Oversea" Railway.
Direct steamers from New York every Saturday, affording all-ocean route to Tampa — St. Petersburg and other West Coast Resorts of Florida.
CIRCLE TOURS
To Florida East Coast points via above "new route," returning through Jacksonville and historic Charleston, with liberal stop-over privileges.
To Mobile, Ala., by steamer, returning all rail, with liberal stop-over privileges.
To Galveston and Texas points by steamer, returning all rail, with liberal stop-over privileges.
We can also furnish tickets to Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Santo Domingo and other resorts of
AGWI THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN
Address all correspondence to
CLYDE - MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River NEW YORK
—or call at—
Ticket Offices: 290 & 958 B'way, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.80
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Fee Simple Realty Company, plaintiff, against Middle-Town Realty Company and Placid Realty Company, defendants.

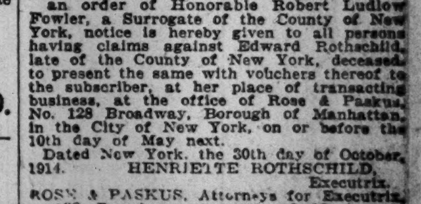
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant 49 feet 11 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street; running thence easterly and parallel to 158th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet; thence westerly again parallel with 158th Street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.
JOSEPH L. PRAGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
LESE & CONNOLLY, Attorneys for Defendants, 85 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1969-1971 Amsterdam Avenue:

158TH ST.


157TH ST.

The said premises are subject to mortgages, viz:

A first mortgage reduced to $59,000, with accrued interest thereon; a second mortgage reduced to $8,000, with accrued interest thereon, and to a lease running to February 1st, 1918.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914.
HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRANTS UNION BARGAINING.

But Employes Reject Government Plan for Watertown Arsenal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An important development in the relations between army officers in charge of the Government arsenals and the civilian employes, was announced tonight by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. This is the proposed inauguration at the arsenal in Watertown, Mass., of a system of collective bargaining, by which employes' grievances would be adjusted through the mediation of a series of joint boards with the final decision on appeal lodged in the War Department.

Coincident with this announcement, a statement was issued by N. P. Alifas, President of District 44, International Association of Machinists, declaring that the plan had been rejected by the employes as unsatisfactory. Mr. Alifas explained that when the proposal was submitted to the War Department by the Industrial Commission, the Chief of Ordnance would not agree to allow the final decision to rest with a mediation board, but insisted that it should rest in the Department, to which the machinists would not agree.

William G. Thompson, counsel to the commission, was detailed last Summer to adjust differences in the Arsenal arising from the installation of the system of scientific management evolved by Frederick Taylor of Philadelphia. The resulting plan is set forth in a report by Mr. Thompson to the Industrial Commission and in an order issued by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

The commission attaches particular importance to the proposed arrangement because it would apply to a shop of a class that critics of collective bargaining have cited as unsuited to the system. The fact that the Arsenal had scientific management and the fact that the nature of the work made it essential to the public interest that there be no interruption of the work were both regarded as militating against the feasibility of collective bargaining. If the new system actually is installed and proves satisfactory it is expected that it will be extended to other Arsenals.

In his investigation at the Arsenal Mr. Thompson had the cordial cooperation of Gen. Crozier, Col. Wheeler, the commanding officer of the Arsenal; N. P. Alifas, of the Machinists' Union, and John R. O'Leary of the Molders' Union.

Gen. Crozier's order setting forth the arrangement for collective bargaining provides for a Shop Board consisting of a representative of the Arsenal on one side and a representative on the other of the employes in the shop where the grievance arises. In case the board fails to reach an agreement, the controversy will go to the Arsenal Board, consisting of an officer of the Arsenal, appointed by the commandant, and a representative of all the employes of the Arsenal, elected by them. Failure of the Arsenal Board to adjust it would send the complaint before a Mediation Board.

The Mediation Board would consist of five members. The commandant would appoint to this board one of his officers, whose service would be continuous if practicable, and one other member, who might be an officer, but who might also be one of the higher employes not interested in the controversy. The employes also would appoint two representatives, one of whom would serve as continuously as practicable and the other a member of the affected craft, but not personally involved in the dispute. The commanding officer and the employes together would name the fifth member of the board, who would be its Chairman.

From the Mediation Board a still further appeal would lie to a Supreme Mediation Board of three members, one appointed by the Chief of Ordnance, one by the craft representing all the employes in the arsenal, and the third selected by these two. The findings of the Supreme Mediation Board must be subject to the approval of the Chief of Ordnance, with an appeal from him to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Crozier's order states specifically that the employes of the arsenal are not understood to have waived any of their objections to the prevailing method of work. In a letter to Mr. Thompson, Gen. Crozier said:

"The enlargement of the privileges now existing and in practice with reference to this subject is offered with the object of giving employes as full participation in dealing with matters with which they are closely concerned as is consistent with the interest of the Government and the responsibility which is devolved upon the department."

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Av. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$10 CASH
Balance $5 Monthly
No interest on deferred payments.
IMPROVED LOTS
Borough Queens
(4TH WARD)
PRICE $590 UP
(Lowest price in Greater N. Y. for property of equal desirability.)
NEW YORK SUBURBAN LAND CO., 34 West 33d St., New York.

WATERFRONT COTTAGE.
WILL LEASE cottage; all improvements, good boating, bathing, on the north shore of Long Island; 23 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage, balance on easy monthly payments. Chance, Box 72 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to obtain a
COUNTRY HOME AND FARM
OVERLOOKING SOUND.
42 acres, 12-room house, all improvements, garage, farmer's cottage, barns; extensive chicken houses; buildings all new; large orchard; 42 miles from New York on Main road. EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

WATER FRONT LOTS.
ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.
Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

165 Chambers St.—Desirable Store
(1,000 sq. feet,) with light basement, (2,200 sq. feet;) also ample vault space; very moderate rent. Possession on or before May.
Snowber & Smith, Agts., 2190 B'way.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Palisades Park, New Jersey
Fine six rooms and bath, improvements; lot 50x110. Half block from trolley line to Harlem ferry, four blocks from Erie Railroad Depot; commutation $6.00 monthly; time, 22 minutes to Chambers St. or West 23d St. ferries.
Only $300 down, then $25 monthly,
and move right into a home of your own. Call and see us between 11 and 1 o'clock or drop us a line.
PALISADES REALTY CO., 58 Ann St., Near Nassau, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Southwestern disturbance has moved directly east, and tonight its centre was off the East Florida Coast. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance caused general rains in the Gulf States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and snow in Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Western Missouri. Fair weather prevailed in all other parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains; west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has again become unsettled, under the influence of a disturbance that was central Sunday night over Nevada. Temperatures are somewhat lower in the West Gulf States, and they have changed little elsewhere. There will be rains Monday on the South Atlantic Coast and rains Monday and probably Tuesday over the West Plateau. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

No important temperature changes are probable in any region within the next forty-eight hours. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, fresh northwest; South Atlantic, moderate north and northwest; East Gulf, fresh northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern and Western New York, Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey: Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	32	4 P. M.	44	36
6 A. M.	35	25	6 P. M.	39	33
9 A. M.	40	25	9 P. M.	40	29
12 M.	45	32	11 P. M.	40	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees, at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M., 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. and n. w. winds.
Fla.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. w. winds.
Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. winds.
West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers in extreme w.
Utah—Rain Mon. Tues. unsettled.
Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.
Ark., Tenn., Ky., Ind., and Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.
Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate n. w. winds.
Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.
Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.
Upper Mich. and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Iowa—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy.
N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.
S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:05	B'way and 44 St.; Hotel Claridge	Slight
1:40	44 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
2:30	64 E. 94 St.; Lowenthal & Prager	Slight
6:00	65 E. Houston St.; A. Capento	None
6:55	48 E. 103 St.; Louis Cohn	Slight
10:10	602 W. 45 St.; M. Hathaway	Not given
10:43	115 9 Av.; Geo. Cankas	None
P. M.		
2:50	213 Canal St.; Morris Isaacs	$2,000
4:10	Independence Av. and Kappock St.; Isaac Johnson	$25
4:50	1,394 Clinton Av.; Max Mosowitz	$1,500
5:24	215 E. 101 St.; Benj. Goodman	Slight
5:30	57 Montgomery St.; M. Gouldzin	Slight
6:10	36 W. 67 St.; Mrs. Wright	Slight
6:30	3,651 3 Av.; Moses Kazineross	Slight
6:55	420 E. 118 St.; A. Ciccarone	Slight
7:15	230 Clinton St.; Davidson Bros.	Slight
7:28	280 Brook Av.; Victor Cohen	Slight
7:50	1,606 University Av.; John Barter	Slight
10:50	531 E. 135th; Isidor Kutner	Slight
10:55	152 3d Av.; Isador Weiss	$1,000
11:25	621 Tinton Av.; Wolf Itkin	Slight

City Property.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard; Bitter Root Valley; 8,000 trees, 18 years old; big income; equity $35,000; sale or exchange New York City property or mortgage. Allomont Orchard, Lo Lo, Montana.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Tenements will lease or purchase on easy terms. Bellino, 45 East Houston St.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES. ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR. B. ISRAEL, Established 1892. Telephone Bryant 3553. 306 West 48th St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house, 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds; good view; walking distance to station; plot 80x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Live in Mt. Vernon; small house; best neighborhood; easy terms. F. Tefft, Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Bank. 501 Times Building, New York City.

A new house at Westfield, cheap, $500 cash; balance like rent; also choice plot near depot, $500; easiest terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Fine seven-room house, 80x120 plot; convenient; furnished, unfurnished. Sacrifice, L 131 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Small Farms for Sale
5 acres, 8½ miles to station, good house, $1,500.
1 acre, high elevation, excellent neighborhood, attractive house, 1 mile to station, $2,500.
2 acres, fine house and stable, fruit and shade trees, $3,500.
R. B. MORSE, Agent, New Canaan, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

236 W. 55TH ST.
OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.
Five and six large, light rooms. Elevator, electricity. Telephone. New house, latest improvements. Best service. Rent, $60, $75. Only responsible tenants. Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

The Business Page of The New York Times is consulted for latest news in fashions and manufactures. Best means of reaching host of buyers.—Advt.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents an agate line.

355-357 West 36th St.—Lofts, 3,000 square feet; passenger elevator, steam heat, electric light and power. Inquire on premises or Thomas A. Hill Co., 333 West 38th St.

BALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Loft, 3,600 feet, excellent light, elevator, power. 511 and 513 West 51st St.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1909 Stearns car, in good condition; overhauled last year, will trade for a good span of working horses. Sam Turner, Globe Theatre.

New car bargains; 2 Westcott 1915 models; all improvements; cost $1,185; big sacrifice. A. L. M. Motor Sales Co., 1,677 Broadway, Tel. 5865 Col.

For Sale.—1911 Pope Hartford limousine, just overhauled and painted. Miss Fitzwold, 506 W. 147th St. Telephone Aud. 629.

Packard (1915) touring, 48 H. P.; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Beautiful new six-cylinder Peerless by hour or season; reasonable. Tymoff, Schuyler 4420.

High-grade car, hourly or monthly; owner drives. Phone Brown, 2181 Greeley.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 9186 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto repairing; motors overhauled, painting, tops, slip covers; reasonable. Universal Auto Painting Company, 602 West 52d. (Columbus 4425.)

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street. (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 141st St.—Five large light rooms and bath, well furnished, including piano, April 1 to Oct. 1; adults only; tenth floor; references required. For full particulars address Room 623, 30 Church Street.

Broadway, 2,030, (70th St.)—Lady leaving city will rent till October at sacrifice magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, tenth floor, handsomely furnished. Mrs. Railing, 6314 Columbus.

Attractive Furnished Studio in Carnegie Hall for rent for 3 months; suitable for artist or living purposes; light on two sides; $85 per month. Apply to S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 5610.

Handsome four rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping; lovely view of river; 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St.; (Ormonde.) Railing.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; 'phone, electricity.

70th, 236 West.—Beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; new building. Apply Superintendent.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined married couple desire small furnished apartment; write lowest terms. M 22 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Eight-room apartment to let in 71 Lexington Av.; steam heat and hot water; house 25x90, rooms all light; rent $65. Apply to janitor, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

34th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 127 East 34th St.

West Side.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 113th.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park, 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

112th, 200 West, (corner 7th Av.)—7 rooms, corner; rent, $60.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat. First flat, $25.

22d, 218 West.—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, newly decorated; $32.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

53D, 37 to 52, East.—Room with board; southern exposure; references; table board.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

64TH, 115 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate few people. Telephone 8350 Columbus.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; small tables.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electric lights; first-class meals; reference.

103D, 246 WEST.—Subway; single, double rooms; meals optional; home cooking.

112TH, 535 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; Hotel Royal; three-room suite, front, private bath; also one and two room suites; conveniently located; Subway station. 684 Morningside.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; excellent board; steam heat; telephone.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large front room; first-class table, for two gentlemen who appreciate homelike, congenial surroundings; reasonable.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small rooms; steam; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelor.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid single front room; steam heat, elevator service; select residence.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room; steam heat; bath; running water; electricity; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

68TH, 30 WEST, Near Central Park.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; also suites.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated small, bright room, hot and cold water; gentlemen; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Large parlor rooms; suitable physician's office; others, suitable couple.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, with bath; electric light; private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity, baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor floor; private bath; single, en suite; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant second-floor room, private bath; also single room.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; one, two gentlemen; private; ground floor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large single, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly or en suite; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

85TH, 330 WEST. — Beautiful front suite, piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

86TH (549 West End Av.)—Medium sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; breakfast.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable, small, cozy, clean front rooms; phone; $2.50, $3.

93D ST., 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; private house; reasonable.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

108D ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished; gentleman; references. Stiles.

107TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room in high-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; references. W 113 Times.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Sunny outside room, corner apartment, all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

121ST, 519 WEST.—2 large front rooms, southern exposure; opposite Columbia. Apt. 1 B.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

123D, 148 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; suitable two gentlemen; private; references; telephone.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large light room, $3; larger, piano, $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front rooms; kitchen; elevator; electricity; shower. Weber.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Front room, 14x11; closets; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner. American.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room, conveniences; private family; $3. Conried. Aud. 6498.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; running water; refined; private home; near Subway.

A LADY having beautiful home offers room with or without meals to gentleman or lady willing to pay well for superior accommodation. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.
"The Shirley," 336 West 21st St.
Newly furnished rooms; all improvements.
Library, music, and clubroom; dancing.
$2 and $2.50 weekly; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (Apt. 3D.)—Large, attractive room in high-class apt., for refined single gentleman; breakfast optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 321, (39th St.) — Fine, large room, gentleman; private family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room; board optional; all conveniences. Telephone 4830 Morningside.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms $4 to $8 weekly. Rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

Bronx.

175TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, phone; suitable two, couple; near "L."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on March 1st, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 120 West 18th Street, N. Y. City, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chiffoniers, buffets, rugs, parlor sets, vases, and a general assortment of household effects, and also office furniture, fixtures, etc., together with a large number of active current installment accounts, a list of which can be inspected at No. 120 West 18th Street. This property may be inspected any day prior to the sale between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Further information can be obtained from the undersigned receiver or his attorneys.
Dated New York, February 18th, 1915.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY, MARCH 9, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Mar. 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 43 W. 64th St., at Liberty Storage Warehouse, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, novelties, and post cards, cigars, tobacco, smokers' articles, counters, showcases, cash register, typewriter, etc.
JOHN M. BOYLE, Trustee.
DAVID KORNBLUEH, Attorney for Trustee, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG WOMAN wants furnished room in apartment with another young woman; below 59th St. M 19 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes furnished room in home of refinement; strictly private; no other boarders; between 72d and 96th West. M 21 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—E.—10-203. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cross-Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on January 9, 1915, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, the securities and property therein directed to be sold.

Said securities and property will be offered for sale in parcels in the following order:

PARCEL 1.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $3,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum endorsed by the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $8,800,000 par value of the Forty-Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 2.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $1,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $14,000,000 par value of the capital stock (the entire outstanding issue) of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 3.—Two thousand four hundred (2,400) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago.

PARCEL 4.—One thousand two hundred seventeen (1,217) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of The American Refrigerator Transit Company.

PARCEL 5.—Twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Pacific Express Company.

But all rights, remedies, or causes of action against any person, whether as an individual or as an officer, director, stockholder, receiver, or in any other capacity of any corporation, or against any firm, corporation, or association, and any lien, charge, or claim against any fund or other assets in the hands of any person, receiver, firm, association, or corporation in respect to the transactions, or any of them, referred to in the finding of the Special Master in Paragraphs XVI. to XXXIII., inclusive, of his report in the original cause, dated October 20, 1914, or in respect to any matters growing out of said transactions, are reserved from sale, and such offer of Parcel 5 shall not include such rights, remedies, causes of action, liens, charges, or claims, or any of them.

PARCEL 6.—Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars par value of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, having attached thereto the coupons maturing January 1st, 1912, and all subsequent.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid on any or either of said parcels who shall not deposit with the undersigned, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or prior to March 11, 1915, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sums set forth in the following table opposite said parcel, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the undersigned, or in lieu thereof, the principal amount of Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, between said The Wabash Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and extended by the Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, made between said The Wabash Railroad Company and said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, having attached thereto the coupon maturing May 1, 1913, set forth in said table opposite said parcel:

	Cash Deposit.	Note Deposit.
Parcel 1	$5,200	$26,000
Parcel 2	1,000	5,000
Parcel 3	400	2,000
Parcel 4	700	3,500
Parcel 5	200	1,000
Parcel 6	2,700	13,500

The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received for each of said parcels when offered as aforesaid and will knock down the property comprising said parcel to such bidder therefor, subject to confirmation of the sale by the court.

On the acceptance of a bid for either or any of the parcels above set forth, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall forthwith pay to the undersigned in addition to the amount deposited (a) if such deposit has been made in cash or by certified check, a sum which with the deposit already made shall be equal to ten per cent. of such bid; such additional payment shall be made either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned; or (b) if said deposit shall have been in Gold Notes, a principal amount thereof which, together with the amount already deposited, shall make twenty-five per cent. of such bid. Gold Notes so deposited must have attached the coupon maturing May 1st, 1913.

In case, at any time prior to the offer of all the parcels, above set forth, the aggregate of the accepted bids for the various parcels then offered and sold amounts to a sum equal to or in excess of the amount found due by said decree and a sum sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of the administration of the trust, including proper compensation and allowance and also the expenses attendant upon the sale and the Court costs herein, the remaining parcels will not be offered for sale but the sale thereof will be adjourned and the undersigned will make report of the same and will pray for further instructions in respect of the parcels not offered for sale.

A deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

In lieu of the actual deposit of Gold Notes as aforesaid with the undersigned, he will accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds such amount of Gold Notes with coupons as aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant Central Trust Company of New York or any other party to this cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Gold Notes, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder for either or any of said parcels shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by Gold Notes or certificates, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale of said parcel and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property constituting said parcel shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the court may direct.

If the court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, either by cash, by check or in Gold Notes or certificates, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale of any of said parcels by the court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decree, Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes and coupons of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, secured by said Trust Agreement dated May 1st, 1905, and said Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, above mentioned. The said purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon Gold Notes and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Gold Notes and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to retake and resell the property or any of said parcels upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser or purchasers, in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors and assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court and to become a party to this cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and the property directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 68 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, February 3, 1915.
ROBERT C. BEATTY, Special Master.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Solicitors for Complainant.

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS, giving particulars as to time and place. Telephone The New York Times without delay. Telephone number, 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; thoroughly experienced, conscientious; exceptionally accurate; willing hustler. M 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced trial balances; thorough knowledge office routine. F 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; $12-$15. L 133 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Japanese girl wishes position as chambermaid, waitress; best reference. Ka, 119 West 129th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; out by day; $4 day; best reference. Violet Horrath, 128 West 126th St. Tel. 6497 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Vienna; first-class; go out daily, $3. Neuer, 215 East 66th.

NURSE to invalid or elderly lady; moderate terms, experienced; reference. Telephone Stewart's apartment, Riverside 1416, Monday 11-1.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; thoroughly competent; dependable; conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary, $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Intelligent beginner; completed thorough course, rapid, neat typist; good penman; American; plain appearance; no agency; $6. Miss Marten, G 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, 18 years, desires morning position as commercial stenographer. Henrietta Brown, 1,358 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 3032.

STENOGRAPHER. — Quick apprehension, common sense, good grammarian, charge correspondence; $10. L 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; good corespondent; familiar with switchboard, billing; $12. G 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, desires position at moderate salary; references. Box 68 A, North Side News, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; one year's experience; thoroughly competent; ambitious worker. F 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; familiar office details; $10. F 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, good grammarian; charge correspondence; excellent references; $8. G 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 2½ years' commercial experience; familiar office details; Christian; $9. L 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; thoroughly reliable; neat appearance; $8. F 355 Times Downtown

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; good, practical experience; $8. A 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Excellent references. M. S., 951 2d Av. Plaza 3555.

WASHERWOMAN wishes to work outside of home by the day; honest and reliable. Mrs. Mantell, 3 West 115th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

CAPABLE COLORED COOKS.—Several experienced cooks, neat, clean, honest, and reliable desire positions; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COOKS.—Scotch, Irish, $30; houseworkers, Hungarian, Irish, $25; partly trained, $16; waitresses, nurses; city, country. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; law experience; $15 or $16. S 295 Times Downtown.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 10 and 12, Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WOMAN wanted, between 25 and 35, having experience caring for children; must speak German or French and English. Reply in own handwriting, stating former employment and references, and wages expected. Box 205, Woodmere, Long Island.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, trading as KAUFMAN EMBROIDERY WORKS Bankrupt.—No. 19754.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Kaufman Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 21 1914, praying for a discharge United States Court House and Post Office from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 25 1915.

NO. 21114. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of SAMUEL BROOKS, Bankrupt.
Samuel Brooks was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 8th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 12th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition of 25% in cash will also be made by the bankrupt.
MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 26th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,242. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH MORRELL, Bankrupt.
Joseph Morrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 20th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 12th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 26th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT; Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARACHISIO BROTHERS, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Please take notice that Ferdinand A. Hoyt, trustee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will sell by order of the Hon. Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, all his right, title, and interest in and to all the property of said bankrupts upon sealed competitive bids on the 11th day of March, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Hirson & Bertini, attorneys for the trustee, No. 44 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said property to be sold in two parcels: Parcel No. 1, consisting of a restaurant business, good will, unexpired term of lease at 161 West 49th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Parcel No. 2, consisting of real property, consisting of a farm, buildings, appurtenances, live stock, and personal property contained in said place, known as the Lakeside House, Swartswood Lake, Swartswood, New Jersey.
The trustee herein sells the above mentioned property subject to all liens and encumbrances now existing against any of the above described property.
Sealed bids to be submitted for each parcel separately and all bids are to be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount bid.
Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to him on said property. Property may be inspected any day prior to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. FERDINAND A. HOYT, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
HIRSON & BERTINI, Attorneys for Trustee, 44 Cedar Street, N. Y. C.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

AMERICAN, (27,) ten years' experience office, factory, manufacturing, purchasing, managing; handle correspondence; executive ability, initiative; clean character; successful record; highly recommended. F 263 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese, (Christian,) neat, tall. Wata, care Rev. Harada, 80 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman wishes position for his chauffeur; expert driver and mechanic; married. John Fullerton, 455 West 17th St.

HEAD GARDENER, English, aged 35, married, 18 years' practical experience in all branches of horticulture, is now open for engagement; any one requiring the services of a first-class gardener to take charge of a private estate; excellent references can be shown as to character and ability. W 102 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. F 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (20,) experienced, large city trade; salary, commission. L. G., 104 E. 14th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.— Capable boy; few months' experience; rapid, neat worker; good penman; American; figuring and office work; $8; no agency. G 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, young man, graduate, desires connect with reliable firm. Fred Ausserman, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, conscientious; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, office details; salary moderate. F 367 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER desires to locate with private concern; will assist with clerical work; excellent references; 4 years' experience with large corporation. Address Telegrapher, General Delivery, Bronxville, N. Y.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN leaving for Dayton, Ohio, to reside, desires to secure agency there for a staple business; highest references given and required. A 68 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced shipping clerk, five years with one concern, wishes position in any line. F 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position; five years' experience. H. C., 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) desires clerical position, with opportunity; can furnish excellent references. R 113 Times.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MILITARY OPPORTUNITY.—Still a few vacancies in Company A, 71st Infantry, to be filled at once. A chance for military training in one of New York's crack regiments. Nine men of character wanted. One evening drill each week. Full privileges of finely equipped modern armory, gymnasium, shower baths, rifle ranges, pool and billiards, bowling, library; many social advantages. For full particulars call Tuesday night between 5 and 8 P. M., or address Capt. Macy, Company A, 71st Infantry, 33d St. and 4th Av., New York.

ARTIST, experienced, to retouch photographs of mechanical subjects; must be familiar with air brush. State experience, lowest monthly salary. Gregg Co., Hackensack, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive bookkeeper; must be expert accountant and capable of analyzing accounting reports; nominal salary to start; advancement dependent upon ability. W 101 Times.

BUYER and Manager for Artists' Material Department in L. A. wanted. Good opening. Address Sanborn Vail & Co., Los Angeles.

CHIEF CLERK.—Export experienced; familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, shipping; give complete details; references; high-class man. M 16 Times.

COST FIGURING.—A man familiar with cost figuring wanted, with special reference to car manufacturing; a car estimator preferred; state last salary and experience. F 346 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in hosiery and underwear, with trade to cover city, Brooklyn, and Long Island; commission basis. S 294 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.
A high-class food product specialist with practical knowledge of advertising methods, wanted by a leading chocolate manufacturer desirous of increasing his distribution; none but educated, clean-cut, and aggressive detail man need apply. Address Z 370 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISRAEL BURMAN and JACOB GARBUS, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of BURMAN & GARBUS, Bankrupts.—No. 20638.
Notice is hereby given that Israel Burman and Jacob Garbus, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 26th, 1915.

NO. 20499. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of OTTO BOESSNECK, HUGO E. BOESSNECK, CURT LOWEE, and HERMAN WEDEGARTNER, individually and trading as co-partners as BOESSNECK, BROESEL & CO., Bankrupts.
Otto Boessneck, Hugo E. Boessneck, Curt Lowee, and Herman Wedegartner, individually and trading as co-partners as Boessneck, Broesel & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 4th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 12th, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Feb. 27th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK E. ROBERTS Bankrupt. —No. 19517.
Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Roberts Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 17th 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 25 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21264. —In Bankruptcy.—JULES BOUY, individually and as member of firm of JULES BOUY & Cie, Bankrupt.
Jules Bouy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on March 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, February 26th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21271.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL STRAUSS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Samuel Strauss are hereby given notice that on February 26th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 12th 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21273.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Louis Kaplan are hereby given notice that on February 26th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 12th 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—One green peridot pendant earring in diamond and platinum setting, on Tuesday afternoon last, between American Galleries, 40th St., and Plaza Hotel; reward; finder kindly communicate with E. T. N., Box 221, Madison Square P. O.

LOST.—Diamond pin, over 3 inches long, Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at or between Knickerbocker Hotel and Comedy Theatre. Reward if returned to 7 E. 73d St. Telephone Lenox 1734.

LOST—Between Madison and 6th Avs., cabochon sapphire brooch, set with diamonds; finder please return same to 41 E. 80th St. and receive substantial reward.

LOST — Monday night, platinum diamond crescent, Hotel Gotham taxicab to East 70th St. and return to Hotel Gotham; liberal reward. Room 309, 17 State St.

LOST—Sunday morning, diamond crescent bar pin, between 2,595 Grand Av. and St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Andrews Av. Reward. J. Herold, 2,595 Grand Av., Bronx.

LOST—On Park Av., near 59th St., bunch of keys; suitable reward. Return Campbell, 123 East 53d St.

LOST—Feb. 25, (evening,) on Broadway or Broadway car between 103d and 48th, large skunk muff; reward. 235 West 103d.

LOST—Diamond wishbone, Wednesday evening; reward. Return Davidson, 220 West 107th St.

LOST—Mink fur collar last Tuesday, lower 5th Av., Wash. Sq.; reward. 20 Wash. Sq.

$400 REWARD and no questions asked for return of a sapphire weighing about 6 carats, lost Feb. 24 in front of 289 Madison Av., Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

LONG ISLAND POULTRY PLANT, located at Shelter Island, L. I., for sale account of death of owner; chance to get paying, established business with well-known trade name; most modern equipment; 1,000 hens capacity; mammoth Candee 4,000-egg incubator, hot water brooders, and outside brooder houses; includes 11-room house, barn, carriage house or garage, and 7½ acres, of which 2½ acres in paying asparagus; near the water; all in perfect condition; price and terms make this a big bargain. M 20 Times.

For Sale.—Moving-picture theatre doing a large, profitable business; a bargain. S 296 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice long-established millinery business; exceptional location; owners retiring. Z 362 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. Z 353 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre; 600 seats; nominal investment. Spitzer & Smith, 1,480 B'way.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' outstanding accounts financed; reasonable terms. Hartman Bros., 453 Broome St.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Plant in New Milford, Conn., 95-1 Singer machines, buttonhole and button-sewer machines; will sell entire plant or part. Address Box G 242 Times Downtown.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—BOARD OF ESTIMATE and Apportionment.—Public notice is hereby given pursuant to law that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 22, 1915, the following petition was received:

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, a New York Corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise or franchises to construct, maintain, and operate extensions of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, with a double track, in, upon, along, and over the following described routes:

First: Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Kingsbridge Railway Company on Broadway, at or near its intersection with West 169th Street, thence southerly upon and along Broadway to its intersection with Manhattan Street, and there connecting with the existing tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, at the said intersection of Broadway and Manhattan Street, all in the Borough of Manhattan.

It is intended to build the proposed extension where possible, on either side of and adjacent to the existing parkway in the centre of Broadway, between the points described in our petition, and as indicated on the map herewith attached.

It is proposed to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity. The feeder wires, however, are to be carried in underground conduits, so that the only wires above ground will be the trolley wires.

Dated, New York, January 18th, 1915.
KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY,
By F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.
Corporate Seal.
Attest:
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the President of Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.
F. W. WHITRIDGE.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1915.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public,
[Seal.] New York County, No. 4089.
New York Register No. 5070.

And at the meeting of February 5, 1915, the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY, dated January 18, 1915, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 22, 1915;

Resolved, that in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the fifth day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

New York Times and New York Tribune designated. JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.
Room 1307 Municipal Building, Telephone 4560 Worth.
New York, February 5, 1915.

By motion adopted February 11, 1915, the time of the above hearing was fixed as 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of 10:30 o'clock. JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.
(Form of advertisement.)

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS C. HOWARD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Howard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 27th, 1915.

FINDS AUTO SAFETY IN DRIVER'S LICENSE

Leader in New League Wants Owners as Well as Hired Chauffeurs Examined.

WOULD ADD PHOTOGRAPHS

Strong Movement Begun to Get Nation-Wide Uniform Laws on Operation of Motors.

Following the organization in this city last week of the Safety First Federation of America, a nation-wide effort is to be started to minimize automobile accidents through legislation similar to the automobile laws of a number of European countries, according to Harold W. Newman, Commissioner of Public Safety of New Orleans. Mr. Newman took a prominent part in the organization of the federation, and was elected Vice President for the first year.

The principal feature of the new law which the organization wants concerns licenses to drive automobiles. Mr. Newman has been fighting for a law demanding that every person who drives an automobile in New Orleans carry a license card bearing his or her photograph. At the Knickerbocker Hotel yesterday he said he believed the Louisiana Legislature would pass the law at its coming session, and that soon similar laws would be adopted in all the States.

"From a study of the police records of automobile accidents in New Orleans during the first year of the commission form of government in that city, when I went into office, I concluded," he said, "that fully 60 per cent. of the accidents were avoidable. I then studied the laws of England, France, and Germany, and found that they were calculated more to minimize the possibility of accidents by automobiles than to punish for accidents after they had occurred. In these and other European countries there were stringent laws prohibiting persons, even owners, from operating automobiles before they had passed examinations, and had filed photographs with the authorities, to be pasted on license cards and retained as a record, so that an officer could tell at a glance whether the person driving the car was the one who had been licensed as a competent driver.

"An ordinance requiring examination of every driver as to eyesight, hearing, and other physical qualities necessary to make him competent, and regarding his knowledge of traffic regulations and automobile laws generally, was drawn up and adopted by the city, but a political fight was waged on the photograph feature, and it was not approved by the last Legislature. Public sentiment has since been greatly aroused, and even the leaders who formerly opposed it now favor its passage.

"The adoption of a similar photo license law throughout the country will greatly reduce reckless driving, as well as prevent the driving of automobiles by persons incompetent to drive, for with name, address, and photograph on record, drivers will be more careful and our roads and streets will be safer.

"But this is only one of the objects of the new safety federation. We also want to have automobile laws standardized throughout the country, so that a New York automobilist, for instance, will know the law of the State that he is driving in when he is away from home without having to consult an attorney everywhere he goes. Automobilists' road signals must also be standardized.

"In addition to automobile safety, the federation is interested in other phases, such as fire prevention and the regulation of vehicular and car traffic on streets and public thoroughfares. The motto of the federation is 'Conservation of Life, Limb, and Property,' and its object is to procure legislation toward this end in all of the States and Canada. Another general meeting of the federation is to be held in Detroit in September, when a number of Canadian organizations will be admitted to membership. Thereafter convertions are to be held annually."

Mr. Newman will leave this morning for Philadelphia and Washington to discuss the new automobile regulations with officials of those cities. Both cities were represented at the meeting in New York, and the officials who attended expressed the opinion that the proposed automobile laws should be enacted in their cities at the earliest date possible. New York officials who attended were said to be in favor of the laws also. Among the other cities represented were Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Indianapolis, Toledo, and St. Louis. The movement for better laws in these cities, it was said, would be gotten utder way as soon as the delegates returned home.

CHINA YIELDS LITTLE.

Discussion with Japan Passes to Manchuria and Mongolia.

PEKING, Monday, March 1.—Another conference held today to discuss the demands made by Japan upon China resulted, it is said, in no important concessions being granted by the Chinese representatives. Although Japanese troops still occupy the portion of Shantung entered during the operations against Tsing-tao, in the German concessions, China, it is declared, has conceded little concerning the demands relating to Shantung, which form the first group under discussion.

The discussion today is reported to have been on the second group of questions which have to do with Southern Manchuria and inner Mongolia, where Japan claims a special position and special privileges. The Chinese representatives are said to be unwilling to acknowledge these claims as they stand.

100 PER CENT. OF HITS.

San Diego Turret Crew Wins Record, Cup, and Prize Money.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The cruiser San Diego, flagship of Rear Admiral E. B. Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, stands first in turret gun practice in the United States navy as a result of target practice concluded Thursday night on the range near the Coronado Islands. With eight-inch guns, the crew of the San Diego's forward turret made 100 per cent. of hits, firing at a rate of more than three and one-half shots per gun per minute.

The performance gives the San Diego the Spokane Cup, held last season by the Arkansas, and $2,000 navy prize money.

POLICEMAN'S BACK BROKEN.

Mounted Man's Horse Shies at Paper and Throws Him Heavily.

Mounted Patrolman Daniel F. Haggerty of the Bath Beach Station was at Benson Avenue and Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his horse, Jubilee, was frightened by a piece of newspaper blown across the road.

Haggerty was thrown heavily and his back was broken. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital in a precarious condition. He is 32 years old and lives at 99 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

1,500 Spring Suits—
$25 to $50 Fabrics—$20

Materials left from last Spring and Summer selling offered now at big saving, to make room for new Spring and Summer purchases. To measure only—from 1915 style designs. Sale on second floor.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

HIDDEN CHILDREN SOUGHT.

Mother Is the Advertiser, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Suspect.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Mystery surrounds the identity of the person seeking to learn the whereabouts of the two children of John T. Taylor, son of ex-Supt. of Police John B. Taylor. In a local newspaper's "personal" column the following advertisement appeared today:

Reward offered for information as to whereabouts of John Barrett Taylor and Gwendolyn Taylor, aged 9 and 7, children of John Thomas Taylor and Helen E. Taylor, grandchildren of John B. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor think it is Mrs. Helen Taylor, mother of the youngsters, from whom her husband obtained a divorce several years ago, who is seeking the children. Two days after the divorce was granted Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Josephine Anna Helene von Beroldinger Betz, widow of John F. Betz, a millionaire brewer.

"We know where Jack and Gwendolyn are," said Mrs. Taylor today, "but we are not going to tell. That advertisement undoubtedly was inserted by their mother in the hope that some one in the neighborhood might know where they were; but we have told no one."

"If she'll come to me," said Mr. Taylor jokingly, "I may tell her, if the reward is big enough."

Mr. Taylor was asked where the mother was living.

"I think she's in New York," he replied.

KILLED BY BRIDGE TRAIN.

B. R. T. Veteran Conductor Failed to See Approaching Cars.

Policeman Patrick Sheehan, of the Bridge A Squad, nearly lost his life last night in a vain attempt to save the life of James Hill, 60 years old, of 825 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in the Sands Street elevated station, at the east end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Hill, who was the conductor of a revenue car for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for which he had worked twenty-seven years, was standing at the east end of the platform for west-bound trains talking to Sheehan, when he saw an east-bound train that he wanted to catch pulling into the other side of the station.

Without looking behind him Hill jumped down to the tracks, intending to cross them to reach his train. A westbound Brighton Beach train struck Hill almost at the moment he landed on the track. Sheehan saw the train as Hill jumped and made a dive to catch the man. The train came on and the policeman, carried by his own momentum, went through the gate and on to the front platform of the first car. Had he jumped a second sooner Sheehan would have gone down to the tracks with Hill, where he would probably have suffered the conductor's fate. Four cars passed over Hill's body, and he was instantly killed. The fourth car had to be jacked up so that the body could be moved.

ASK HELP FOR ORPHANS.

Hebrew Sheltering Society Aims to Make Good Citizens of Homeless.

To help orphans and destitute children the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, issued an appeal yesterday for new contributing members to support its model orphan asylum at Pleasantville. Discussing the method of transforming street urchins into useful citizens, Magistrate Samuel D. Levy said yesterday:

"The boys and girls have each separate democracies, wherein they acquire the experience and knowledge so necessary for good citizenship. The cabinet in each republic is made up of a President, a Treasurer, and a Recorder. There is also the republic Legislature, made up of two representatives from each of the seventeen cottages at Pleasantville. The republics are an aid to the cottage life, as each representative is responsible for the constituency in his or her cottage—and they are a strong force for good in the maintenance of institutional ideals. Over the cottage the cottage mother presides as the head of the household. Under her care the many domestic responsibilities are distributed among the children. Everything relating to the welfare of the cottage household is actively in the hands of the children themselves. The boys cook as well as the girls. The children keep the cottages scrupulously clean; in fact, the efficiency and general good order of the cottage is a matter of grave concern to them. Just as a family prides itself on the beauty of its home, so these children take pleasure in receiving visitors and showing them the wonders of their household."

FIVE IN OVERTURNED TAXI.

Dr. T. J. Nathan and Friends Shaken Up in Collision.

Guests at the Ritz-Carlton were awakened at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning when two taxicabs collided in front of the hotel with a crash heard several blocks. Both machines were overturned and wrecked.

Dr. T. J. Nathan of 110 East Seventy-eighth Street and four friends, who had been attending the alumni dinner of the Mount Sinai Hospital at the Hotel Biltmore, were going north on Madison Avenue in a taxicab driven by Allen O'Mara of 105 West Eighty-ninth Street, when at Forty-seventh Street a taxicab operated by Frank J. Geis, running east, struck the Nathan party's machine squarely in the centre, throwing both operators to the pavement.

No passengers were in Geis's automobile, but those in the other car were badly shaken up and slightly cut by flying glass. Besides Dr. Nathan the party comprised Dr. Linter, Seventieth Street and Park Avenue; S. Seiferheid, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street; Bernard Lippman, 465 Washington Street, and Harry A. Marks, 117 East Eightieth Street.

Another taxicab was summoned and the party went to Dr. Nathan's home, where the injuries of Mr. Marks and Mr. Seiferheld were treated, after which they were sent home.

DAY SHELTER FOR HOMELESS

Vaudeville Show Opens Assembly Room in Lodging House Annex.

For the first time since it was established as a sleeping place for the homeless, the Municipal Lodging House was thrown open yesterday in the daytime to men who needed shelter. To inaugurate the new venture a vaudeville entertainment was provided, which kept the guests applauding most of the afternoon.

The idea of making the Municipal Lodging House a place where homeless men might enjoy some fellowship originated with Supt. Albert Whiting soon after his appointment. But there was no assembly room, as beds filled all the space above the first floor.

Benjamin Marsh Improving.

The condition of Benjamin Marsh, head of the Society for Lower Rents and Reduced Taxes on Homes, who underwent an operation on Saturday for mastoiditis in Dr. Stern's hospital, at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, was much improved yesterday. Mr. Marsh will not be able to resume his duties for two months.

ASPIRANT FOR BENCH SUED BY BOOKMAKER

Hugh Collins Says J. T. Cashman Agreed to Divide Fees for Collecting Unpaid Bets.

LAWYER CALLS IT HOLD-UP

He Charges Plaintiff Tried to Force Settlement Because He Was Candidate for Magistrate.

On the charge of having failed to turn over money collected on a 50 per cent. basis for a race track betting commissioner, Joseph T. Cashman, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, will be examined before a referee. Mr. Cashman says that he does not owe the plaintiff any money, and that he is now accused because of the fact that his name has been presented to Mayor Mitchel for appointment as Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, and in the belief that he would rather pay an unrighteous claim than to risk his chance of getting the appointment.

Mr. Cashman's accuser is Hugh L. Collins, who has been associated with Richard C. Doggett, better known as "Cad" Doggett, a bookmaker. The claims said to have been turned over to Mr. Cashman for collection represented bets on the race tracks. Doggett alone had claims aggregating $40,000, ranging from a few dollars to $7,500. One of them was against Harold A. Richardson, an Englishman living in London. It dated back to 1907, and was for $2,600.

According to the petition, Collins told Mr. Cashman that Doggett would be satisfied with 50 per cent. of all the money he collected. The claims were not subject to legal proceedings, and the only way they could be settled was by an appeal to the honor of men who had not paid. Collins says that when he asked Mr. Cashman if he had collected any money from Richardson, he was answered in the negative. But he said that he met Richardson last year, and that the latter told him he had settled the claim for $1,064 in 1912.

Collins then accused Mr. Cashman of withholding the money and in his petition said that Mr. Cashman admitted having received it. Mr. Cashman also, according to Collins, promised to pay him fifty per cent. of it. Collins further alleged that Mr. Cashman admitted having collected a total of $2,600 on claims from a number of persons, among them being: J. Wesley Doane, $300; J. Jay O'Brien, $150, and Alexander Keogh, $25. Collins told of the many demands he had made upon Mr. Cashman for a settlement and how he finally got a check for $796. This was on Jan. 22 last. With the check was a bill for legal services which equaled the amount of Collins's claim against him.

In his reply Mr. Cashman said:

"Collins is using this as a leverage to compel me to pay him money that does not belong to him. Because of the information he obtained as to my ambition (to be the Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn,) he thought I would not resist his efforts. I deny the statements of Collins that I have lost money on horse racing. I am not interested in horses and have never been a betting man."

SUNDAY AIDS LOCAL OPTION.

Urges 40,000 Philadelphians to Sign Petitions to the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Shoulder to shoulder with Gov. Brumbaugh in the legislative battle for local option, Billy Sunday today jumped out on the political firing line and marshaled 40,000 Philadelphia citizens into the thick of the fray.

"The Governor's keeping his word on the drink question," said Sunday. "Help him along! The local option bill will be reported out of committee Tuesday. On Tuesday," he repeated. "Get this into your heads, men," he yelled. "Petitions have been sent to the churches for you to sign. Your signatures mean support to Brumbaugh in this fight—mean victory for decency, sobriety, victory for God! Sign them."

Carlsbad Water and Salt come to you. No need to wait 'til war ends. Ask your druggist for genuine Carlsbad Salt. Used for catarrh of stomach. At druggists. Insist on the genuine.
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44th ST. THEATRE. W. of B'way. To-M'w Ev. 8:10
EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD in THE PEASANT GIRL.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

48TH ST. THE LAW OF THE LAND THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. MARIE DRESSLER THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Near Marie Dressler Sign "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office. "A MIX-UP."

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev.8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs.8:30, inc. Sun. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures Through Central Africa

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. All Seats 25c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: THE BIG IDEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats.Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.2:20. The Play That Has Everything
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HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'wy. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

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LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Evs. 8:05, 25c. to $1. Special Logs Seats $2. Mats. 2:10, 25c. & 50c. Special Logs Seats $1.
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Irvin Cobb Candler Thea., Sun., Mar. 7th Seats Now. Box Office & Gimbel's CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. WED. (POP.) & SAT., 2:20. 500 Good Seats in Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00. ON TRIAL

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THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Ent. 62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50. Debut of Renee Danenne of Palais Royal in BISSON'S Laughable Comedy, M. le DIRECTEUR
Wed. Eve. Special French Benefit Concert. SPECIAL FRIDAY MATINEE AT 3 P. M. Mons. BRIEUX Will Speak & His Play Will Be Blanchette Given. Every Sun. Night, PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca de Rimini.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. A CONCERT OF COMPOSITIONS BY Sigismond Stojowski WILL BE GIVEN BY THE PHILHARMONIC Society of New York Josef Stransky, Cond. WILLEM WILLEKE.....Cellist SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI.....Pianist TICKETS, 75c to $2, on sale at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15 Piano Recital DESIDER JOSEF Vecsei and a Full Orchestra from the SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y. Tickets 50c. to $2.00, Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office. MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30. BUSONI
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AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL ALICE SOVEREIGN
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin). Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4th, at 3. SONG RECITAL ALICE VERLET FROM GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
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BEGINNING TO-NIGHT. WEBER'S TWICE DAILY, B'way & 29th St. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

81 st St. Thea., on B'way NOW. Hebert Bosworth as "Buckshot John." Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., Gaby Deslys in "Her Triumph." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:00 P. M. Wallace Eddinger's "A Gentleman of Leisure." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Wk. Elsie Janis, 'Caprices of Kitty.'

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Tonight at 8. Double bill, L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, followed by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martinelli, Amato, Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8:15, Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs., at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Spl. Mat. at 2 (75c. to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer, Urius, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urius, Well, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
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Fri. Aft., Mar. 5, Sun. Aft., Mar. 7. Soloist GERHARDT Elena
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To-morrow (Tuesday) Eve. at 8:30.
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ISADORA DUNCAN
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THURSDAY AFT., MARCH 4, AT 2:30.
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200 CHILDREN in Colonial Scenes and Characters.
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